INSURANCE
No business has thrived like insurance during last 10 years.
I 5

The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929.
I 6

VOL. XVIII NO. 108— BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

POLICE OPEN FIRE IN DELHI AND CALCUTTA.

Mahatma's Second Letter To Viceroy.

—:o:—

NON-VIOLENCE ONLY WAY TO CONQUER VIOLENCE.

Why Gandhiji Wanted To "Raid" Salt Works.

"DIVERTING YOUR WRATH IN CLEANER CHANNEL."

INDICTMENT OF OFFICIAL "LAWLESSNESS" AGAINST SATYAGRAHIS.

The text of the second letter of Mahatmaji to the Viceroy, completed just on the eve of his arrest, is published, in which he assigns reasons for his contemplated "Raid" on the Dharasana Salt Works. He says that he had hoped that Government would "fight the civil resisters in a civilised manner": but in this he was mistaken and he has found that "the rank and file has often savagely and in some cases even indecently assaulted." "In Karachi, Peshawar and Madras," Mahatmaji proceeds, "the firing would appear to have been unprovoked and unnecessary." He regretfully adds that "officials have not hesitated to publish falsehoods even during the last five weeks."

After referring to the assaults on picketers by liquor dealers and selling of liquor, in contravention of regulations," Mahatmaji says: "And now you have sprung upon the country a Press Ordinance surpassing any hitherto known in India". "Before then the reign of terrorism that has just begun overwhelms India, I feel that I must take a bolder step and if possible divert your wrath in a cleaner, if more drastic channel." Mahatmaji adds: "According to the science of Satyagraha "the greater the repression and lawlessness on the part of the authorities, the greater shall be the suffering courted by Satyagrahis." He stresses the point that "the only way to conquer violence is through non-violence." "If, however, people resort to violence," Mahatmaji adds, "I must disown responsibility."

Mahatmaji then pleads for the removal of the salt tax which even many Englishmen have condemned.

In view of Mahatma's arrest the venue of the Working Committee has been changed by Pandit Motilal Nehru. It will now be held at Allahabad on 12th inst.

(Through Associated Press.)

NAVSARI, May 5.

The following is the full text of Mr. Gandhi's second letter to H. E. the Viceroy drafted just on the eve of his arrest:—

"Dear Friend,—God willing, it is my intention on ....to set out for Dharasana and reach there with my companions and demand possession of the salt works. The public have been told that Dharasana is private property. This is a mere camouflage. It is as effectively under Government control as the Viceroy's House. Not a pinch of salt can be removed without the previous sanction of the authorities. It is possible for you to prevent this 'raid', as it has been playfully and mischievously called, in three ways:—

(1) By removing salt tax;

(2) By arresting me and my party, unless the country can, as I hope it will, replace everyone taken away;

(3) By sheer goondaism, unless every head broken is replaced, as I hope it will be.

RANK AND FILE SAVAGELY ASSAULTED.

It is not without hesitation that the step has been decided upon. I had hoped Government will fight civil resisters in a civilised manner. I could have had nothing to say if, in dealing with civil resisters. Government had satisfied itself with applying the ordinary process of law. Instead, whilst well-known leaders have been dealt with more or less according to legal formality, the rank and file have been often savagely and in some cases, even indecently, assaulted. Had there been isolated cases, they might have been overlooked, but accounts have come to me from Bengal, Bihar, Utkal, United Provinces, Delhi and Bombay, confirming the experiences of Gujarat, of which I have ample evidence at my disposal.

FIRING IN KARACHI, PESHAWAR AND MADRAS.

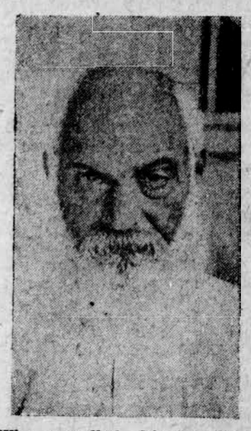
In Karachi, Peshawar and Madras, firing would appear to have been unprovoked and unnecessary. Bones have been broken and private parts have been squeezed for the purpose of making volunteers give up, to Government valueless, to volunteers precious, salt. At Mathura, the Assistant Magistrate is said to have snatched the national flag from a ten-year-old boy. The crowd that demanded the restoration of the flag, thus illegally seized, is reported to have been mercilessly beaten back. That the flag was subsequently restored, betrayed a guilty conscience. In Bengal there seems to have been only a few prosecutions and assaults about salt, but unthinkable cruelties are said to have been practised in the act of snatching flags from the volunteers. Paddy fields are reported to have been burnt, eatables forcibly taken and vegetable markets in Gujarat to have been raided, because dealers would not sell vegetables to officials. These acts have taken place in front of crowds who, for the sake of the Congress mandate, have submitted without retaliating. I ask you to believe the accounts given by men pledged to truth. Repudiation even by high officials has, as in the Bardoli case, often proved false. Officials, I regret to have to say, have not hesitated to publish falsehoods even during the last five weeks.

"SAMPLES OF OFFICIAL FALSEHOODS".

I take the following samples from Government notices

(Continued on Page 12.

VITHALBHAI PATEL.



Who cancelled his tour in the C. P. and comes to Bombay to-day.

BOMBAY'S PUBLIC RECEPTION TO PATEL

—:o:—

Muster Strong At Victoria Terminus At 6 A. M. To-day

The President and Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will receive Sjt. Vithalbhai J. Patel and garland him on behalf of the B. P. C. C. and District Congress Committees. He will be taken in a procession from Victoria Terminus by Kalbadevi Road, Bhuleshwar, C. P. Tank, Gigaum Back Road, Sandhurst Road to Congress House. All the Satyagrahi volunteers as well as other volunteers are required to be present at 6 a.m. (S. T.) at Bhatia Baug. Public are requested to join and keep perfect peace and order.

Patel Cancels C. P. Tour.

CALCUTTA. May 5.

Mr. V. J. Patel cancelled his Central Provinces programme owing to the arrest of Mr. Gandhi and left for Bombay by Nagpur mail this afternoon. He was seen off at Howrah station by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. D. P. Khaitan and others.—A. P.

(The Calcutta Mail via Nagpur leaving at 4-30 p.m. reaches Bombay at 6-45 a.m.)

POLICE OPEN FIRE IN DELHI AND CALCUTTA.

See Stop Press

Page 7.

ABBAS TYABJI TAKES CHARGE.

Ex-M. L. C. To Work At Kaira.

NAVSARI, May 6.

Mr. Abbas Tyabji arrived here last night to take charge of Mahatma Gandhi's volunteers. He has wired to Mr. Dadubhai Desai to take charge of Kaira. He has also wired to Pandit Motilal Nehru requesting him to fix Jalalpur as the venue of the Congress Working Committee's meeting.—A. P.

(FOR OTHER SATYAGRAHA NEWS SEE PAGE 8.)

POLICE CHARGE AT JULLANDUR.

3 Women And Many Volunteers Injured.

HARTAL IN PUNJAB.

LAHORE, May 6.

Reports of hartals in a large number of cities and towns following Gandhi's arrest are pouring in. Processions and meetings were held in almost all these places.

Police charged a crowd with lathis at Jullandur inflicting minor injuries on about 35 persons including three women.

Fifteen volunteers arrested yesterday while picketing foreign cloth shops were fined Rs. 50 each or one months' simple imprisonment. They preferred the latter.

A party of volunteers announcing the timings for a procession at Lahore are alleged to have been dispersed by police.

Two volunteers are stated to have received serious injuries. They are now in Hospital.—A. P.

ALLEGED POLICE CHARGE AT JULLUNDER.

—:o:—

Fifty Injured.

LAHORE, May 6.

A telephonic message from Jullundur states that as soon as the news of Mahatma Gandhi's arrest spread in town all business was suspended and city observed complete hartal. In the afternoon a huge procession consisting of 2,00,000 persons paraded the main thoroughfares terminating in public meeting at Gandhi Mandap at 7-30. Raizad Hansraj addressed the meeting. The audience was peaceful but it is alleged that while the crowd was dispersing the police used their regulation lathis as result of which about 50 persons received injuries. It is stated that even women and children received injuries.

It is further reported that of the persons who received injuries four are lying in hospital.—F. P.

HARTAL ALL OVER INDIA.

The following places observed hartal for two days on account of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi: Arvi, Amritsar, at Simla, 12 boys were arrested for announcing the arrest of Gandhiji. Shekapura, Sialkot; Montgomery where three volunteers are arrested; Belgaum, Karachi, Hyderabad; Sukkur, Rangoon, Nagpur, Madras, Dohad; Cutch; Ranpur; Khandwa; Pandhana; Burhanpur; Akola and Cawnpore.

"WILL LAY DOWN LIFE FOR INDIA."

—:o:—

Mrs. Alam's Heroic Gesture.

EXHORTATION TO YOUNG MEN.

LAHORE, May 6.

A procession was formed to observe hartal to-day then formed which paraded the streets and terminated at Bradlough Hall, where a meeting was held, Begum Shaheba Mahammad Alam, who discarded her veil only yesterday, presiding. She urged young men to rise to the full stature of manhood and fight the freedom-battle. She wanted it to make it known not Dr. Alam alone, but his wife and minor son would lay down their lives for India's freedom. Her husband jailed was a pride to her. After the Peshawar firing she thought it the bounden duty of every Muslim woman to come out of 'purdah' and emulate Maharani Lakshmibai.—Free Press.

BENN SUPPORTS IRWIN.

—:o:—

British Press On Gandhiji's Arrest.

FEAR OF LOSING THE "BRIGHTEST GEM."

LONDON, May 6.

The "Daily Herald" is the almost solitary newspaper which doubts the wisdom of arresting Mahatma Gandhi thus striking a different note in the chorus of approval with which British press has welcomed the Viceroy's action in interning Gandhiji. The general opinion seems to be that such a restraint of Gandhiji's activities had become inevitable while the die-hard section expresses dissatisfaction on the score that action had been taken rather late.

The "Daily Mail" is of opinion that the best judges of Indian affairs fear that Lord Irwin has taken action too late. The "Daily Mail" strengthens its editorial comments with a letter from Lord Inchcape, whom it describes as by far the most distinguished authority in India.

FEAR OF LOSING "BRIGHTEST GEM."

In that letter Lord Inchcape after pointing out that sedition, murder and outrage are rampant in India, refers to his pet theme of discriminatory legislation and utters a solemn warning that "Unless the Government decides to hold the balance fairly between Indians and Europeans as was done in the past, Britain will inevitably lose the brightest gem in her Imperial crown."

COERCION NO REMEDY.

But the "Daily Herald" expresses the other view and points out that coercion is not the right path to pursue. The "Daily Herald" draws attention to the fact that Mahatma Gandhi has not been charged, that he has not been tried and asks whether thereby the Indian question has taken a single inch nearer solution and whether this internment is not aggravation, rather than cure for the disease. It continues: "Though Mr. Gandhi has been imprisoned the reason for his power and influence remain and a clear-sighted constructive policy of meeting the difficulties is the right path to pursue."

In reference to the recent instances in which the "Daily Heald" has been expressing adverse views on Government's Indian policy, enquiries made by the Free Press of India elicit that they connote only a difference of opinion between a Party paper and Mr. Benn and not between Mr. Benn and Lord Irwin. It is learnt on reliable authority that in all actions so far taken Mr. Benn fully supports Lord Irwin.—Free Press Beam Service.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR FOREIGN REPORTERS.

Mr. Hotson's "Kindly" Tip To "Daily Telegraph" Man

LONDON, May 6.

A curious sidelight on how British authorities in India seem to take foreign journalists into their confidence in regard to such high matters of State policy as the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi is thrown by an incident which Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, the special correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph."

Mr. Bartlett in his despatch regarding Mahatma Gandhi's arrest says that the whole plan of operations for the arrest of Mr. Gandhi and his being conveyed to Yerawada jail were disclosed to foreign journalists on Sunday afternoon and to quote his own words: "Mr. Hotson 'kindly' informed me of the whole programme thus enabling me to be an eye-witness of Mr. Gandhi's tranfer to the motor car at Borivli and interrogate Mr. Gandhi regarding possible disturbances."—Free Press Beam Service.

BOMBAY'S PROTEST AGAINST GANDHIJI'S ARREST.

Mammoth Procession Parades Through Streets In City.

"BOYCOTT BRITISH GOODS."

AN UNPARALLELED DEMONSTRATION.

Citizens of Bombay old and young, men and women belonging to all the communities joined in their hundreds of thousands in a procession that started from the Congress House and after parading through all the prominent localities for full three hours, reached Apollo Bunder and then dispersed. There were scenes of unbounded enthusiasm throughout and Bombay had never witnessed before so huge and so orderly a procession. Even on a modest estimate the number of the processionists must be put over two lakhs, the length being more than a mile and a half.

The procession started exactly at 4-0 p.m. from the Congress House. It was headed by Satyagrahi volunteers who were followed by a number of prominent Congress leaders including Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Dr. Choksy, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and others. They were followed by the volunteers of different organisations in the city. Behind them were the ladies numbering several thousands. They were headed by several hundred members of the Desh Sevika Sangh dressed in their orange coloured uniform. There was a sprinkling of Parsi ladies, many of them clad in Khaddar and at the rear there were about two dozen Punjabi and Sindhi ladies. The ladies were escorted by a double cordon of Satyagrahi volunteers. The ladies were followed by the general public which included a party of young Bohras, some of them in Gandhi caps and some in their gold-studded turbans. There were also a number of young Memons raising the cries of "Inqilab Zindabad" (Long live revolution). The procession started from the Congress House and crossing the Lamington Road wended its way to the Sandhurst Road. Passing Prarthana Samaj, Golpitha, Nal Bazar it reached the [illegible] of Bhendi Bazar and t[illegible] self to Bhendi Baza[illegible] joined the processio[illegible] large number in Bhendi Bazar and near Pydhoni.

ENTHUSIASM AT FEVER PITCH.

When the procession passed through Kalbadevi there was a great rush. Just opposite to the Khadi Bhandar in Seth Jamnalalji's house in the front room a model of clay was kept which showed Gandhiji sitting in Yeravda Jail with the doors locked and two policemen standing at the gate. This was a very impressive scene and the large crowds passing on seeing it incessantly cheered and raised loud cries of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai".

"BOYCOTT BRITISH GOODS."

From Kalbadevi the procession proceeded to Cruickshank Road and reaching Bori Bunder turned into Hornby Road and reached Museum circle. From there it proceeded to Apollo Bunder. From Bori Bunder to Apollo Bunder many Europeans could be seen watching the procession which was all along raising the cries "Boycott British goods". While it was near Flora Fountain some Japanese and Chinese were seen cheering from the balconies of their offices. On reaching the Apollo Bunder the procession went round the Taj and here also many Europeans could be seen watching the scenes. The crowds dispersed after that at about 7 p.m.

As the procession passed the Municipal Buildings, some enthusiastic volunteer climbed the building and hoisted the National Flags. Other volunteers seemed to have caught infection and another demonstrator put a big tricoloured National Flag in the hands of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's statue in front of the Corporation Hall.

600 DEATHS IN BURMA.

Terrible Earthquake Disaster.

PEGU IN RUINS.

RANGOON, May 6.

Disastrous effects of last night's earthquake are reported from Pegu where about four hundred are estimated to have been killed. Municipal buildings, co-operative banks and Government school building are practically in ruins. A number of other buildings have been badly damaged. The market has been burnt out. The whole town presents a horrible spectacle. It is difficult to estimate the loss.

In Rangoon injured persons and dead bodies are still being brought to hospital. Casualties exceed two hundred.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS DAMAGED.

Of the public buildings, the Secretariat and the Police Commissioner's office have been badly damaged and both were closed today. The top of the Shwedagon Pagodas has been broken.—A. P.

MILL WORKERS FIRED AT

(See Page 5)

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET-[illegible] CHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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For First Twenty Words

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For each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—Able SHORTHAND TYPIST and experienced CUSTOMS CLERK. Apply stating experience and salary expected to Box No. 2520, Advertising Department, "Bombay Chronicle."
A 685

WANTED—GUJARATI TYPEWRITER. Portable, second-hand or cheap machine preferred. Write with particulars and price to Box No. 2517, Advertisement Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2403

WANTED—All to learn TOUCH TYPEWRITING in a month. Success Guaranteed. Join to-day. Enrolment Daily. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 321, Hornby Road.
A R 2406

WANTED.—AGENTS or BROKERS to sell or underwrite a limited number of fresh share capital of a very well established life assurance company, with records of past achievements, and managed by trusted national leaders. Terms favourable. For particulars apply:—Box No. 2519 Advertising Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2411

WANTED—Influential and energetic AGENTS for the New India Assurance Co., Ltd., in Rajputana and Central India; liberal commissions and direct connection. For particulars apply to L. D. Tandan, Supdt. of Agencies, Kutchery Road,, Ajmer, or S. R. Shukla, Organizer, Central India, Camp—Narsingrah State.
A 672

WANTED.—DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS on Rs. 75 plus Rs. 25 to organise the Credit Loan Scheme. Loans granted from Rs. 10 to Rs. 1,000 at 9 p. c. interest annually. Apply for full particulars , GENERAL SECRETARY, CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LTD, 29, Strand Road, Calcutta.

WANTED.—CANDIDATES for IMMEDIATE Railway Service. Fare Paid. Apply AT ONCE for Rules enclosing 2 Aaanas stamps ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Delhi.
A [illegible]315

THE NEW LIGHT the only advanced Socialistic English Weekly in India with flowers of Bengal in the edotorial board guarantees the highest circulation and solves all your advertising problems. Wanted selling and advertising agents in unrepresented districts. Please ask for free sample copy. Office 206, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

Books & Stamps.

NEW and SECONDHAND SCHOOL and COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS, etc., purchased and sold at favourable prices Literary Books, Novels, Magazines Periodicals etc. (Old and New Issues) always available. Call or Write:—KADER BOOK DEPOT. Krishna Bhuvan, Sandhurst Bridge, (Branch—opposite Elphinstone High School, Dhobi Talao.
L 595

NEW and Second-hand SCHOOL and COLLEGE BOOKS sold at cheapest rates, high literary books at 12 1/2 per cent discount. Current books purchased, College books at half price. Mofussil orders promptly executed. GENERAL BOOK DEPOT, Dwarkadas Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4.
L 832

Educational

SHETH HARIDAS JADAVJI CHARITABLE TRUST, BOMBAY.—Deserving Bhatia Students needing help for education may apply for forms to be had from the undersigned and returnable upto 5th June, DAMODHER GOVINDJI MADHOWJI, 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
M 406

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) oppo. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W5

Wanted.

WANTED—A VACANT PIECE OF LAND, about 1000 sq. yds. in Santa Cruz on the west side at Reasonable rate. Write to Box No. 590, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N

Houses & Flats To Let.

AN AIRY commodious 2nd floor for high class Hindus at 15 Bhai Jivanji's Lane, Thakordwar, Bombay. Inquire LANDLORD there 3rd floor.
C R 2407

Trade Announcement.

WHY WANT A JOB?—Why don't you work for yourself? Become a Master of your OWN. Our advice to you is Break away from Wage Slavery. WE show the Way to Prosperity. Address Box No. 2518, Advertising Department, "Bombay Chronicle."
T R 2409

ALL FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS, Wireless Papers, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Books For Children, Birthday Cards, Indian Views, Burglarproof Cashboxes. KING & CO., Cheapest House, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
T R 2410

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

ROYAL AFGHAN GOVERNMENT desires giving monopoly and invites tenders of contract from prominent companies for Ruby mines Jagdalak. Apply to ROYAL AFGHAN CONSULATE, Bombay.
679

SETH GORDHANDAS SUNDERDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.
Parel, Bombay, 12.

NOTICE

1. The Seth G. S. Medical College will RE-OPEN for the next academic year on Wednesday the 4th June, 1930.

2. Candidates, who have passed the Intermediate Science Examination wholly in the Medical Group of Physics, Chsmistry and Biology of the Bombay University or a corresponding examination of any other Indian Statutory University, are eligible for admission.

3. The applications for admission should be made on the printed prescribed forms to be obtained from the Dean's Office and should reach the Office, on or before the 15th May 1930.

4. All applications must accompany the original University Certificates (which will be returned later) and should be addressed to the Dean and handed over either personally in the office or sent by Registered Post.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA.
DEAN.
Parel, Bombay, 1st May, 1930.
665

Public Notices.

Wanted.

POST STATE ENGINEER.

Salary upto 2,500/- according to qualifications, must possess experience in Roads, Buildings, Irrigation and Town planning. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules.

Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before 20th May, 1930, to the PRIME MINISTER in HIS HIGHNESS' GOVERNMENT ALWAR.
682

SHETH KHIMJI DAYAL SMARAK FUND.

SCHOLARSHIPS are to be awarded from the above Fund for higher Commercial, Technical and Agricultural Studies. Lohanas will have first preference. Apply to the HON. SECRETARY, 9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tender.

ROYAL NAVY SLOOP.

FOR SALE.

TENDERS will be received up to the 22nd May, 1930, by the NAVAL STORE OFFICER, ROYAL NAVAL YARD, TRINCOMALI (NOW IN BOMBAY) for the purchase of the steel single screw Sloop.

"CROCUS."

with Engines and Boilers, Auxiliary Machinery, Spare gear, Fixtures and Stores as she lies in the West Basin, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay.

The "CROCUS" was built in 1916, by Messrs. Lobnitz and Co., Renfrew, Scotland. Length 268 ft., Breadth 33 ft. 6 inches. Depth Moulded 18 ft. Horse Power 2000. Engines are of the Single Screw Vertical, triple expansion (3 cylinders) type. Boilers, 2 in number. Cylindrical, fitted for Coal Burning. The Boiler Furnaces are distorted and no guarantee can be given that they are safe for any working pressure whatever, and a purchaser generating steam therein does so at his own risk.

The Auxiliary Machinery comprises Air Pump, Bilge Pump, Capstans, Magazine Cooling Plant (J. and E. Hall, Ltd.) two Electric Light Engines (W. H. Allen and Sons) Steering Engine and Two Fan Engines.

The Fixtures comprise Anchors and Cables, Pumps, Fire Engine, Ship's Furniture, Canvas Awnings, &c.

A 27 foot whaler, a 16 ft. Skiff dinghy and a quantity of Stores of various descriptions will also be sold with the ship.

The vessel will be sold either for breaking up or for further use. Conditions governing the sale will be furnished to prospective purchasers by the undersigned.

The purchaser must remove the vessel from the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard within 7 days of purchase at his own risk and expense.

Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money is to be paid immediately on acceptance of tender and the balance before the vessel is removed.

The vessel will be open for inspection by prospective purchasers between the hours of 9-30 a.m. and 4-0 p.m. on week days and 9-30 a. m. and 12-30 p. m. on Saturdays. Applications to view may be made in person at the Main Gate of R. I. M. Dockyard.

Forms of tender with full conditions governing the sale can be obtained on board the ship from the undersigned or by application in writing to him.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

M. E. MAHONY,
Naval Store Officer,
H.M.S. "CROCUS",
R.I.M. Dockyard,
Bombay.
681

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of about 330 umbrellas of pure Swadeshi make for being given to school peons, etc. The Tenderers are requested to quote prices for each umbrella of different sizes. The Tenders along with a sample umbrella should be handed over in the office of the undersigned on Thursday, the 8th May 1930 between 12 and 2 P. M. (B. T.) Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 25 to be returned in case the Tender is not accepted.

R. V. PARULEKAR,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office
Municipal Buildings, Fort.
Bombay, 6th May, 1930.
669

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 385 of 1930.

(1.) KERING RUPCHAND & CO., a firm, doing business as Shroffs at Sholapur Bazar, Poona and (2.) Devji Kallianji of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant at present in Cutch by his constituted attorney Dattatraya R. Gandhi on behalf of themselves and all other creditors of the late Damodar Shrinivas Barve ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1.) SHRINIVAS SAKHARAM, and DINOO SHRINIVAS BARVE, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants residing, at Girgaum outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

To,

The Creditors of the deceased Damodar Shrinivas Barve.

Pursuant to the order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Blackwell on the 19th day of February 1930 Notice is hereby given under Order 1, Rule VIII of the Code of Civil Procedure that the above suit has been filed against the abovenamed Defendants by the Plaintiffs abovenamed on behalf of themselves and on behalf of all other creditors of the estate of the deceased Damodar Shrinivas Barve for administration of the estate of the said deceased by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court, for ascertaining and for payment of the amount due to the plaintiffs, for a declaration that the Restaurants known as the "Velinker's Hindu Hotel" at Girgaum and in Meadows Street belong to the estate of the said deceased, for an account of the management of the said Restaurants and the immoveable properties, for appointment of a Receiver of the said properties, for injunction and for costs of the suit and for such further and other reliefs as circumstances of the case may require.

And that the hearing of the above suit is fixed for the 23rd day of June 1930.

Dated this 17th day of April, 1930.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary & Senior Master.
(Sd.) E. FAHEY,

The 17th day of April, 1930.

Messrs. SHAH & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
683

Auction Sales.

GANDHI AND CO.

Sale this day at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY SITUATE AT 1st BHOIWADA STREET.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Mr. Chhotalal Jekisondas, Advocate for Sheth Vallabhdas Gopalji the Mortgagee on account and at the risk of Jekisondas Kalyandas the Mortgagor and the administrator De Bonis non of the Property and Credits of Jagannath Raghunath deceased and limited to the period of minority of Chhotalal Jagannath (formerly known as Chhotalal Bhagwandas) in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 3rd day of September, 1924 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immovable Property on Wednesday the 7th day of May 1930 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Fazandari land admeasuring 70 feet in length and 10 feet in breadth and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 372 Cadastral Survey No. 2392 Bhuleshwar Division together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 5517 and Street Nos. 92-94, all which premises are situate at 1st Bhoiwada.

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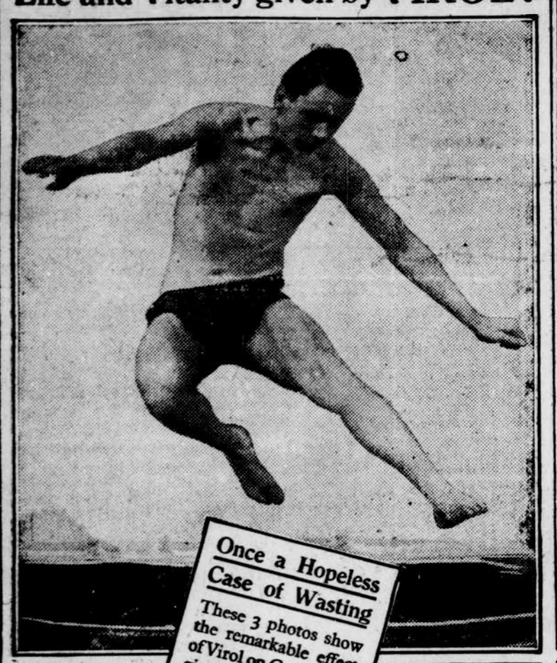

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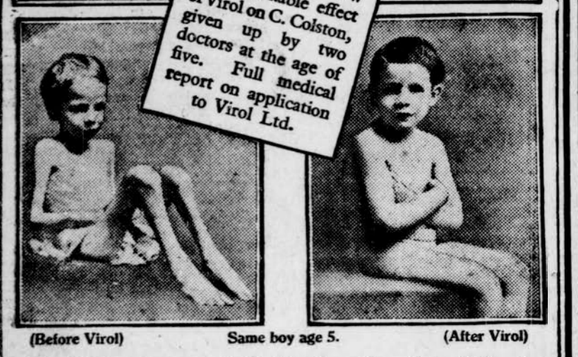

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WAGES IN COTTON MILLS IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

LABOUR OFFICE ENQUIRY.

The Labour Office of the Government of Bombay has published a Report on an Enquiry conducted into the Wages and Hours of Labour in the Cotton Mill Industry in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1926. This is the third Enquiry of its kind conducted by the Labour Office, the first two having been held one in 1921 and the other in 1923. For the former enquiries data were collected by the Schedule method from almost all known working mills in the Presidency. The schedules returned furnished only aggregate figures for each occupation group in respect of the number of men, women or children employed, the number of days worked, and the monthly earnings. The present Enquiry aimed at obtaining detailed information about attendance, rates of wages, production, additiops to and deductions from wages and the net monthly earnings for each individual worker. The mill muster-roll which contains all the particulars required was therefore taken as the basis for collecting the data for this Enquiry.

An analysis of the statistics furnished by the selected mills showed that out of a total of 71,576 workers covered, 54,829 or 76.60 per cent. were males, 15,898 or 22.21 per cent. were females and 849 or 1.19 per cent. were children.

METHODS OF WAGE PAYMENT.

The returns received for the Enquiry revealed a very wide variation in the systems adopted at different centres in the matter of calculating wages. The wage-period is the 'month' in the case of Bombay and Sholapur whereas in Ahmedabad, except the employees of the Maintenance and Watch and Ward Departments, the rest were paid by the 'hapta' which is a period varying from 14 to 16 days. The calculation of wages always starts from a 'basic' rate, but the term 'basic' refers to no uniform period either for all the centres or for all the units in the same centre or even for all the operatives in the same unit. This is especially true of the Ahmedabad Mills. To the 'basic' rate is added the 'dearness allowance' which in Bombay amounts to 80 per cent. of the 'basic' wage for piece-workers and 70 per cent. for time-workers. In Sholapur the dearness allowance is granted in cash at the rate of 30 per cent. on the basic rate in addition to the 'grain compensation allowance' whereby a worker who puts in the requisite number of working days in the month is allowed to purchase a quantity of grain at a price which gives him a cash saving of about 30 to 40 per cent. on the purchase. In Ahmedabad, the dearness allowance is sometimes granted as a percentage increase on the basic rate or as flat money values such as Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 per month or at so much per 'hapta' or per week. There is also a deduction of 15-5/8 per cent. in Ahmedabad for the general wage-cut effected in 1923. The net earnings in all cases are arrived at after adding any bonus due and deducting any fines inflicted.

HOURS OF WORK, OVERTIME, ETC.

The maximum daily hours of work in the cotton mills selected was generally 10 for adults and 5 for children. In the Ahmedabad and the Sholapur mills, children were employed in two shifts. At all the three centres, the normal hours of work varied to 11 per day in the case of the Engine and Boiler Departments, but mechanics and female winders and reelers in certain mills in Bombay worked only for 9 hours or less per day. The allowance of an interval to the operatives for the mid-day meal is a normal feature in all the mills selected for the Census, and the duration of the interval was generally one hour lasting from 12 noon to 1 p.m. One mill in Ahmedabad which worked from 6-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m. granted two intervals each of one hour duration, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon. In all the mills overtime work was paid for at not less than 1-1/4 times the normal rate, but some mills gave substitute holidays in lieu of the Sundays and holidays worked. No special exemptions regarding hours of work were reported to have been obtained except by two of the mills covered by the Enquiry.

ATTENDANCE AND ABSENTEEISM.

The Report shows that in Ahmedabad more than 56 per cent. of the operatives worked without absence while only about 48 per cent. in Bombay and 31 per cent. in Sholapur attended work on all the working days in the periods covered by the Enquiry. The percentage absenteeism was greatest in Sholapur and amounted to 12.33. Bombay comes next with 8.26 per cent. while the average absenteeism in Ahmedabad amounted to 7.73 per cent. The rotation of employment given to women workers in the Winding and Reeling Departments of the Bombay mills is reflected in the percentage absenteeism for that centre. If the female winders and reelers are excluded, the average absenteeism for the rest of the operatives amounts to 7 per cent. Spinners were more regular in attendance in Ahmedabad and weavers were more regular in Bombay.

EARNINGS

The average monthly earnings for all adult workers were Rs. 32-14-1 in Bombay and Rs. 21-7-10 in Sholapur whereas in the case of those workers who attended work without absence, they were Rs. 40-4-6 and Rs. 24-6-1 respectively. The possible average monthly earnings of adult workers in Ahmedabad works out at Rs. 34-14-0.

Earnings in the main occupations have been dealt with at some length in the Report. The occupations covered are Head Jobbers and other Jobbers, Weavers, Spinners, Winders, Reelers and Slubbing, Inter and Roving Tenters. Head Jobbers were paid mostly on time rates except in Sholapur and a wide variation was noticed between the average monthly earnings of Jobbers on time-rates and those on piece-rates, the piece-rate wages generally being higher than the time-rate wages. Amongst weavers the predominant group was the 'two-loom weavers'. In Sholapur the two-loom system does not predominate to the same extent as it does in Bombay and in Ahmedabad, and the number of one-loom weavers is equally large. The reason for this is attributed to the comparative inefficiency of the operatives at Sholapur.

The earnings of one-loom weavers in Sholapur amounted to Rs. 20-0-11 per month for all workers and to Rs. 23-5-3 per month for full-time workers, both the figures being lower than the respective averages for apprentice-one-loom weavers in Bombay. In the Ring Spinning Department, no Tarawallas were employed in the Ahmedabad mills. The majority of the 'siders' were men. More women than men were employed in Bombay as doffers while in Sholapur women were employed to a very limited extent. The average daily earnings of male siders were Re. 1-0-3 in Bombay; Re. 0-15-2 in Ahmedabad; and Re. 0-11-5 in Sholapur. Their monthly earnings averaged to Rs. 24-2-9 and Rs. 17-0-7 in Bombay and Sholapur respectively. Full-time workers in the same occupation were paid an average monthly wage of Rs. 27-9-11 in Bombay and Rs. 19-10-9 in Sholapur as against the possible monthly earnings of Rs. 25-9-6 in Ahmedabad. The average monthly earnings of male and female doffers in Bombay were almost identical, due mainly to the fact that female doffers put in better attendance than men. The average daily earnings of male and female doffers were practically the same both in Ahmedabad and in Sholapur.

Malad Breaks Salt Law

—:o:—

(THROUGH MALAD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.)

—:o:—

MALAD, May 5.

A procession of the residents of Malad started at 7 30 a. m. on Sunday, 4th inst. from Potdar Estate, under the auspices of the Malad Congress Committee, headed by Mr. J. C. Errunza, the Secretary. Ten satyagrahis from Vile Parle were also present. The march to the seashore brought the total number to 600 including about 150 ladies. The Salt Law was broken on the seashore of Chincholi and salt was prepared and sold. The salt prepared there was auctioned for Rs. 60 and brought by one Marwari lady. The salt was returned to be auctioned again in the public meeting to be held to-night at 9 p. m.

THE TWO EXCEPTIONS.

—:o:—

The "Leader" writes:—

So far, we have seen only two prominent Indian papers among the supporters of the Press Ordinance; the "Bengalee" of Calcutta edited by Mr. R. S. Sarma, a C.I.E. and nominated M. L. A., and the "Indian Daily Mail" of Bombay, edited by Mr. F. W. Wilson, lately editor of the "Pioneer." The "Bengalee" daily advertises itself as having been founded by Surendranath Banerjee. Well, Surendranath Banerjee was one of the most uncompromising opponents of the Press Act of 1910. The "Indian Daily Mail," besides supporting the Ordinance, has specifically approved of the demand of security from the "Hindustan Times." For ourselves, we are free to state that we have scarcely come across a more obnoxious piece of executive legislation than his Press Ordinance, and it is our conviction that it must be opposed without hesitation or qualification by every one who values a free press and knows how it will be administered. Of the latter the country has all too soon been given much more than a mere foretaste.

TRUTH ABOUT SHRINE CURES.

—:o:—

Dr. D'Avoine Explodes Lourdes Mystery.

A lecture was delivered by Dr. C. L. D'Avoine, M.D. lately at the Students' Brotherhood Hall under the auspices of the Anti-Priestcraft Association, on "Shrine Cures—Lourdes as an Example." He said that Shrine cures have been known since the dawn of history and suffering humanity has always resorted to wonderful shrines where for the cure of their ailments. Such shrines abounded in Egypt, Greece, Rome, Crete, Persia, India and elsewhere.

For such a belief to be widespread and so old there must be something in it, said the lecturer and that something was nothing else than the psychological disposition of the sufferer. The mind was prepared for certain effects and under the excitement, anticipation and belief of certain religious exercises a wonderful change was effected in the condition of the sufferer. Such psychic disposition was known as "auto-suggestion" and modern medical science had recognised it clearly. But such cures had their limitations. The lecturer maintained that diseases of an organic nature could not be cured and had never been cured at sacred shrines.

"MIRACLE" EXPOSED.

Lourdes, said the lecturer had a world-wide renown owing to the intensive propaganda of the Catholic Church. A Catholic priest, who was a good geologist and hydrologist, was appointed to report on the nature of the soil at Lourdes and his report disposed of the story that the pool had a miraculous origin. From the reports of several medical gentlemen who were officially connected with Lourdes, such as Dr. Boissorie, Prof. Bertrin, Dr. Bruno and others, the lecturer proved that not a single case recorded by these medical authorities could be taken seriously. Not one of them would stand the test of careful scientific examination. Prof. Bertrin was a doctor by education and a priest by profession.

The lecturer concluded by reminding the audience that most of the recorded cases of miracles were those of emotional and hysterical young women between the ages of 15 and 35.

Satyagraha Movement In Hyderabad (Sind.)

From the Satyagraha Committee Hyderabad, (Sind).

After the firing in Karachi enthusiasm of the people of Hyderabad for Satyagraha movement has been very intense.

During the foreign cloth boycott week and thereafter batches of volunteers are going to different parts of the city to preach boycott of foreign clothes and non-violent resistence to foreign government.

The special future of the movement in Hyderabad is the part which ladies of Hyderabad are playing. They join the Satyagraha processions and meetings in large numbers. On bonfire day meeting ladies were more than one thousand.

PROPAGANDA WORK.

Under instructions from the Sind Satyagraha Committee, the Hyderabad Satyagraha Committee has decided to do intensive propaganda work among ladies. A programme of ladies' meetings in different quarters of the town has been prepared and the first meeting of the programme was held yesterday in Ganjbux-jo-pir where about 300 ladies were present. Kaka Vassanmal, Prof. Ghanshyam, Dr. Chimandas and Shrimati Jawaharbai addressed them. People promised not to purchase foreign cloth in future and some of them agreed not to put obstacles in the way of their sons if they joined the Satyagraha movement.

The boycott of foreign cloth movement has caught ladies, imagination and everywhere they are promising not to purchase foreign cloth in future.

The local Satyagraha Committee has decided to hold meetings of different Sections of people in different quarters of the town.

A Committee of Kaka Vassanmal, Dr. Chimandas, and Mr. Hiranand has been appointed for taking donations from well-to-do people. People are prepared to help the movement with money if proper efforts are made to tap them. A ladies committee is also being organised for collections from ladies.

Boycott Of Anglo-Indian Papers.

An Advocate of the High Court writes to the "Leader" under date May 2:—

In view of Mr. Patel's lecture and the changed policy of the "Pioneer" against the aspirations of the Indians, many of the advocates of the High Court of Allahabad have decided not to purchase the "Pioneer" any longer. If ou think proper you can publish he news in your paper.

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1930.		
..	Rajputana*	16,568
..	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
..	Mooltan x	20,847
..	Macedonia	11,120
June	Mantua*	10,946
..	Comorin	16,132
..	Maloja x	20,827
..	Rasmak	10,857
July	Ranpura*	16,601
..	Malwa	11,000
..	Naldera x	16,088
..	Rawalpindi	16,619
Aug.	Morea*	10,946
..	Kaisar-i-Hind	11,518
..	Narkunda x	16,572
..	Macedonia	11,120
..	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept.	Ranpura	16,601
..	Mooltan x	20,847
..	Ranchi	16,650
..	Mantua*	10,946
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India	19,648
..	Comorin x	16,132
..	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
..	Rasmak @	10,857
1 Nov.	Rajputana	16,568
..	Naldera x	16,088
..	Ranpura	16,601
..	Morea*	10,954
..	Rasmak	16,572
6 Dec.	Narkunda*	10,602
..	Viceroy of India	19,648
..	Rawalpindi x	16,619
..	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518

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	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£138	£78
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions ..	£138	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£73

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

Passengers taking off Season Tickets and who wish to return later than September 19th may do so on paying half the Short Period Return Rate and half the ordinary return rate for whichever grade they are allotted.

This concession will only be granted to passengers who proceed home on steamers sailing between 31st May and 26th July inclusive.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth with liberty to call at Port Said, Malta and or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
th Aug.	DOMALA	8,422
th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
th Dec.	DOMALA	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£113
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£ 98

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P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about 1930.		
9th May	Ranpura	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
23rd "	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
28th "	Mirzapore	Straits China & Japan
6th June	Morea	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
20th "	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
4th July	Rajputana	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
18th "	Mooltan	Colombo, & Australia.
1st Aug.	Mantua	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
15th "	Comorin	Colombo, & Australia.
29th "	Malwa	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
12th Sep.	Naldera	Colombo, & Australia.
26th "	Morea	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
10th Oct.	Narkunda	Colombo, & Australia.
24th "	Rawalpindi	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
7th Nov.	Mooltan	Colombo, & Australia.
21st "	Ranchi	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
5th Dec.	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19th "	Malwa	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.

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Periods of availability 16 Weeks Sailings approximately every month.

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To Africa, Karachi, Persian Gulf, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon.

1930.		
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7th May	Bandra	Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
7th May	Khandalla	East & South Africa via Porebunder.
9th May	Varsova	Karachi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Busrah.
10th May	Chakla	P'bunder, Dwarka, Cutchmandvi & Karachi.
9th "	Ellora	Mombasa & Zanzibar.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500/- will be available from May to September 1930. The return voyage to be completed within 3 months from the date of sailing from Bombay.

Cheap Excursion tickets are also available between Mombasa and Durban during June|August, 1930. Particulars will be supplied on application.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesday, Thurs.| Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers of the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
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136-137, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22927.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE
FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Awa Maru ..	6028	1 May	14 May
Hakusan Maru.	10500	....	@14 May
Nagano Maru..	3824	3 May	18 May
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@28 May
Rangoon Maru.	5029	17 May	29 May
YamagataMaru.	3807	20 May	30 May
Haruna Maru..	10500	....	@11June
Tamba Maru..	5845	30 May	13 June
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@25June
*Calcutta Maru	5339	15 June	27 June
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@ 9 July

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Kashima Maru.	10000	15 May	2 June
Hakone Maru..	10500	28 May	15 June
Suwa Maru ..	11000	26 June	14 July

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	11 May	18 May
Chichibu Maru	22000	29 May	4 June
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Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

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(Established 1876).
23-25, Hummum Street, Fort.
Above Messrs. Warden & CO.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,78,200
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

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Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed ...	60,00,000
Capital Called-up ...	30,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	23,50,000

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BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Harjan.
DIRECTORS:
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Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
K B Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A., (Penn), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of wh-ch may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 1-2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

O. E. RANDLE, General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	100,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	100,000,000
RESERVE FUND	111,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Jamsie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
	Manila	Sourabaya
Canton	Marunouchi	San Francisco
Changchun (Tokio)		
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsan
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO, Manager.

ULCERINE
(Regd.)
Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer, etc., on application Instantly relieves a pain of poisonous Boils and Sores draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra. Ask free booklet to—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

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BANKING.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.
(Established 1865.)
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called-up ..	35,50,000
Reserve Fund ..	44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
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Agra.	Lahore.
Allahabad.	Lahore City.
Allahabad City.	Lucknow
Amritsar	Lucknow City.
Bareilly.	Aminabad Park.
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Bombay.	Lyallpur.
Cawnpore.	Meerut.
Cawpore City.	Moradabad.
Chandausi.	Mussoorie.
Dehra Dun.	Muttra.
Delhi.	Jagpur.
Fyzabad.	Naini Tal.
Gorakpur.	Patna.
Hapur.	Rae Bareli.
Hathras.	Raipur.
Jhansi.	Rangoon.
Jubbulpore.	Shajahanpur.
	Sitapur.

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Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1|2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

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THE MAN AND HIS MISSION.
An enlarged and up-to-date Edition of his life and teachings with an account of his activities in South Africa and India down to his great March in connection with "Salt Satyagraha".
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Bonus per 1000 ... a W. Life End
Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. ...
Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
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East and West INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
... Fort, BOMBAY.
Purely Indian Concern — Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed ... Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1,000/- per year.
Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars apply to the SECRETARIES Bombay

SALARIED EMPLOYEES' HOURS OF WORK.

—:o:—

Question Of Regulation.

EFFORT AT INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT.

NEW DELHI, May 3.

The Deputy Director, International Labour Office, Indian Branch, New Delhi, has issued the following:—

For some time past, salaried employees have been giving expression to the complaint through their national and international organisations that, in the matter of international labour legislation they were being left in an unfavourable position and demanding that the International Labour Conference should take more account of their conditions of work. In response to this demand, the I.L.O. has placed as the second item of the agenda of the ensuing 14th Session of the I. L. Conference the question of the regulation of the hours of work of salaried employees. The Washington Hours of Work Convention has already legislated in this respect for industrial workers and the present attempt of the International Labour Conference to arrive at an international settlement of the question of the hours of work of salaried employees is aimed to secure for this large class of workers fixation of hours of work on lines analogous to those already obtained for industrial workers.

THE NEW PROCEDURE.

The newly introduced double-discussion procedure for International Labour Conferences demands that all questions which come up before the Conference should be discussed twice before any conventions or recommendations are adopted. The first stage in respect of the present question was passed when the 12th (1929) Session of the Conference held a preliminary discussion on the question, and the question is up now for final discussion before the 14th Conference. To facilitate this task the I. L. Conference has just published a Blue Report containing the replies of the Governments to questionnaire issued by the 12th Session of the Conference, as also the texts of a draft Convention and two Draft Recommendations drawn up by the I. L. Conference to serve as a basis for discussion at the session of the Conference which is to begin on the 10th June. The first part of the report contains the replies received from 29 Governments, the second part undertakes a general survey of the problem in the light of the replies received and the third elaborates the conclusions that have been reached.

DRAFT CONVENTION'S ARTICLES.

The Draft Convention contains 11 articles. Article 1 defines the scope of the Convention and provides that it shall apply to (a) commercial trading establishments, (b) establishments and administrative services in which the persons employed are mainly engaged in office work, and (c) mixed commercial and industrial establishments, in so far as they are not deemed to be industrial establishments. The Convention is not to apply to persons working in establishments for the sick, hotels, restaurants, etc., and theatres and places of public amusement. Article 3 provides that with certain exceptions the hours of work of persons to whom the Convention applies shall not exceed 48 hours in the week and 8 hours in the day, but Article 4 lays down that within the weekly maximum of 48 hours, hours of work may be so arranged that a maximum of 10 hours a day may be worked on some days of the week. According to Articles 5, in cases of collective stoppage of work due to (a) local holidays, or (b) accidents or "force majeure," hours of work may be increased, subject to certain specified conditions, for making up the hours of work which have been lost. Article 6 lays down that in the case of those persons whose work is inherently intermittent such as caretakers, office messengers, etc., hours of work may be increased to 10 in the day and 60 in the week. Articles, 7, 8, and 9 lay down the conditions under which the public authority in each country may take exceptions to the general provision of a 48-hour week, and provides for excess hours of work to prevent loss of perishable goods to make allowances for special work entailed by a stock-taking, settlement days and periods of abnormal pressure of work. It is noteworthy that Article 10 expressly enjoins that such exceptions shall only be made after consultation with the employers'

(Continued in column 7.)

and workers' organisations concerned. Article 11 makes provision for the machinery of inspection necessary to ensure the due observance of the Convention.

GOVT. OF INDIA FAVOURS LARGER NORMAL WEEK.

The Government of India in its reply to the questionnaire declares itself in favour of a Recommendation only and not of a Draft Convention. Though it holds a satisfactory definition of the term "salaried employee" is not easily arrived at, it agrees in the main with the classification adopted in the Draft Convention and while agreeing to the necessity for fixing a weekly maximum hours of work, it considers that the maximum to be fixed for India should be the same as the maximum permitted to industrial workers in India by the Washington Hours Convention, viz., sixty hours a week. The Government of India, it may be noted, is the only government which is in favour of a larger normal week. The report states that the exception in the case of India to the Washington Hours Convention of a 60-hour-week was made as a result of the country furnishing sufficient information to show that relevant conditions and circumstances were substantially different in India from those in the older industrialised countries and that as at the present stage adequate information regarding the conditions of salaried employees, have not been given, it has been though advisable to leave the question broached by the Indian Government open for further consideration at the conference itself. Regarding the question of laying down daily or weekly maximum higher or lower than the normal maximum the Indian Government thinks that the matter should be left to the discretion of the governments concerned. The Government of Indit is further of opinion that overtime for exceptional pressure of work should be paid for at higher rates, but that the rates for overtime should be left to national regulations.

THE CHANCES.

18 of the 29 Governments which have sent in replies to the questionnaire hold that a Draft Convention on the matter is necessary, as it is the only effective method of regulating the problem internationally and so creating uniform standards and uniform charges. The chances, therefore, are that a Draft Convention for regulating the hours of work of the salaried employees on the lines suggested ig the the ensuing Session of the International Labour Conference.
—Free Press.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Mr. V. J. Patel arrives in Bombay by Nagpur Mail, 6-45 a.m., at Bori Bunder.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Superscribed for Laurenzo Marquis and South African per extra S. S. "Umdumbi," Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 7th inst.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per S. S. "Rampura" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m on Thursday the 8th inst.

Saturday (the 10th inst.) will be a Post Office holiday on account of "Bakri-Id."

THE VENERABLE ORDER OF ST. JOHN.—At a Chapter-General of the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, Sir Reginald Spence Kt., Assistant Commissioner, No. III District, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, Bombay, was selected for admission as an Officer (Brother) of the Order.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of a requisition sent by Mr. Govindlal N. Thakode and five others, a special meeting of the Council of the Association will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. to consider the present political situation and the policy of Government in dealing with the same.

"F" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—A Hinustani Seva Dal training class will be opened in "F" Ward, Parel from to-day (Wednesday). A speial instructor from Hubli will conduct the class.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.—During the week ended 3rd inst. The total mortality 554 was 75 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 22.2. The mortality for the 18th week of 1929 was 545 and death rate 21.8 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1925-29 was 595 and death rate 24.0.

FIRST "BUSINESS" AEROPLANE IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

The employment of aeroplane by business houses for their own use has been a recent development in aviation in England which it might have been confidently expected would spread to India before long. We understand the first "business" aeroplane and its pilot, Flying Officer Rimmer, have already arrived The enterprising firm responsible for its importation is the Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. of India, Ltd., who already have an Aviation Department. It is of interest to note that the Shell Company in England have recently also bought aeroplanes and engaged pilots for their branches in Egypt and South Africa.

MUNICIPAL BYE-ELECTION.

—:o:—

MR. VELINKAR RECEIVES GOOD SUPPORT OF VOTERS.

The municipal bye-election in F ward caused by the resignation of Mr. B. G. Horniman took place on Tuesday in the booth opposite the Gold Mohur Mill at Parel. There were five candidates for one seat, viz: Mr. H. J. Deorakhkar, Mr. D. B. Padwal, Mr. M. V. Dende, Mr. R. K. Vaidya and Mr. V. S. Velinkar. There are 11,655 voters in this ward but very few turned up for voting. The mill workers being on hartal did not go to the booth to vote for Mr. Deorakhkar. Mr. Velinkar, received a fair support and stands a chance of being returned.

INDIAN CRICKETER'S SUCCESS IN ENGLAND.

—:o:—

"D. Desai, the son of a well-known Bombay advocate, made a very promising debut in English cricket when he scored 40 (run out) and 20 not out and took 2 wickets for 27 runs in the Surrey trial match," says a special message to the "Statesman." "The newspapers say that Desai, who has been trained by Strudwick and Bale, is likely to develop into an attractive all-rounder. Desai is at present studying law and hopes to qualify for Surrey next year."

.. QUARANTINE ON BOMBAY SHIPS.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, May 5.

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

"A telegram from the British Minister at Teheran states that cholera quarantine has been imposed in the Persian Gulf Ports on ships arriving from Bombay."

LONDON SILVER MARKET

	London, May 6.		
Silver Ready	19	8	0
Lower	0	1	0
Silver Forward	19	7	0
Lower	0	1	0

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, May 6.

Silver Market was closed to-day.

Bombay Business Quarters Wear Deserted Appearance

MILL WORKERS FIRED AT BY EUROPEAN WEAVING MASTER.

SECOND DAY OF HARTAL.

The second day of Mahatma Gandhi's arrest (Tuesday) was also observed as a day of Hartal. There was complete cessation of business in the Bombay city. Except some stray bidi and pan shops here and there, practically all the shops from Matunga to Dhobi Talao were closed while the cloth markets, Javeri Bazar, Tamba Kanta, Kalbadevi and the whole of Mandvi and Girgaon wore a deserted appearance. The Crawford Market lacked its usual activity as the fruits and flower stalls, which mean nearly half the market in the southern wing observed hartal.

MILLS CLOSED.

The mills, though they worked on Monday as the news of Mahatmaji's arrest was not imparted to the workers in time, were closed down on Tuesday. The mill workers went in a procession from Poipavdy to Chowpaty headed by Mr. Deshpande, their leader. More than 40,000 workmen observed hartal on Tuesday in the mill area.

Among the mills which remained closed were:—Kasturchand, Ruby, Bradbury, Indian Bleaching Pearl, Shapurji Bharucha, Toyo Union, Dawn Asur Virji, Jamshed, Phoenix, Raghuvanshi, Pralhad, Meyer Sassoon, Crescent, Fazalbhoy and Currimbhoy. 1

The workmen of the wagon shop of the B B and C I Railway at Parel also observed hartal on Tuesday.

EUROPEAN WEAVING MASTER SHOOTS AT WORKERS.

—:o:—

The mill workers who had observed hartal went round in a procession to the other mills exhorting the workmen to down tools. The police, however, were on the alert and dispersed them as soon as they came near the mill gates.

REVOLVER SHOTS FIRED.

At the Textile Mill about three thousand workmen collected and tried to open the doors of the sizing department and subsequently attempted to set fire. The Weaving Master fired three shots to disperse the crowd in which one man was injured in the leg who was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital.

STONE-THROWING.

Several cases of stray stone-throwing was reported at Cadel Road on motorists but no one was injured.

MATUNGA WORKSHOP OBSERVES HARTAL.

—:o:—

In the afternoon the Matunga workshop was closed down as the workmen observed hartal. It will be opened this morning.

HARTAL IN SUBURBS.

—:o:—

Following Mahatma Gandhi's arrest there was a complete hartal throughout the suburbs from Bandra to Virar. On Tuesday morning a large number of suburban residents assembled near the Vile parle Satyagraha Camp and marched in a procession to the Juhu seashore.

A meeting was held there and a number of ladies and volunteers fetched water from the sea and prepared salt on the beach. Children and women formed a good part of the gathering.

CENTRAL BANK WORKS WITH DOORS HALF-CLOSED.

—:o:—

The Central Bank of India Ltd., Head office and local branches—have been working to-day with doors half-closed; as under legal obligations, work can not be completely stopped.

VOLUNTEERS' CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO CO-ORDINATE ACTIVITIES.

A Conference of the representatives of the different volunteer corps in Bombay was held at Congress House when Pandit Sunderlalji presided.

Pandit Sunderlalji and Mr. Sharma, Captain of the Congress Satyagraha volunteers, spoke of the necessity of co-ordinating the activities of the different volunteer corps for the purpose of preserving peace and order in the city whenever occasion required.

A Central Committee was appointed with Mr. B. G. Rangnekar as Secretary, and Mr. Ishwarlal Mohanlal Shroff as Assistant Secretary. The Committee will keep in touch with the different volunteer corps and communicate with them whenever their assistance is required.

MUSLIMS' MEETING OF FRIDAY.

—:o:—

A MISLEADING REPORT CONTRADICTED.

The Secretary, Publicity Bureau, Mandvi District Congress Committee, writes:—

It was under the auspices of the Mandvi District Congress Committee that a public meeting was held on Friday at about 9 p.m. in Janjikar Street, Bombay, and not at the instance of a few Mussalmans as the "Times of India" says. A large number of Mussalmans attended the meeting. Ten to twenty Mussalmans tried to interrupt the proceedings, but seeing that all others were there to hear what the Congress leaders had to say and as they did not get any response, they quietly retired from the place. The leaders addressed the meeting for two and a half hours, and explained the present situation. The "Times" has tried to mislead the people by giving a wrong report of the meeting.

After this meeting was over, a pocession was arranged which having moved in the Muslim localities of the Mandvi District dispersed late at night.

PROCESSION IN "C" WARD.

—:o:—

According to the instructions of the B. P. C. C., the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee organised a huge procession on Tuesday morning. The volunteers and the public assembled in large numbers at the Esplanade maidan at 7 a.m. They were arranged in four deep. Then at 7-20 the march began. It passed through Crawford Market, Abdul Rehman Street, Zaveri Bazar, Mulji Jetha Market, Princess Street, Kalbadevi Road, Fanaswadi, C. P. Tank, Golpitha, Nal Bazar, Bhendi Bazar, Pydhoni, etc., and then dispersed near the Committee's Office at 9-35 a.m.

The hartal was peaceful and as complete as Monday's.

CINEMA PROPRIETORS BOYCOTT BRITISH FILMS.

—:o:—

May 6.

A large meeting of Film producers, exhibitors and workers was held to-day at 1 p.m. at Sharda Studios under the presidentship of Mr. Indulal K. Yajnik, the proprietor of Young India pictures.

The following resolutions were passed.

(1) This meeting of the Cinema workers urges all film producers to refrain from purchasing any British materials or chemicals.

(2) This meeting earnestly requests all exhibitor to refrain from exhibiting British films.

(3) This meeting emphatically recommend every person connected with Cinema Industry to use Indian goods only.

All the resolutions were carried with acclamation and a very influential committee was formed to see that the above resolutions should be duly enforced.

DESH SEVIKA SANGHA.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Mrs. Hazrat and Mrs. Hansa Mehta, who were present on behalf of Dash Sevika Sangh—addressed the meetings and exhorted the workers to help the national cause.

The proprietors of the following film Co.'s promised their fullest support.

Imperial Film Co., Kohinoor United Artists, Ranjit Film Co., Sharda Film Co., Shree Krishna Film Co., Suresh Film Co., Young India Pictures, Zenna Film Co.

At 3 p.m. all the members started in a procession and after passing through Lamington Road, Girgaon Back Road, Bhuleshwar, Zaveri Bazaar, Cloth Markets, Kalbadevi and Girgaon Road, joined the main procession at Prathana Samaj.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING.

Date And Venue Fixed.

ALLAHABAD, May 5. (DELAYED.)

The next meeting of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress was to be held at Mahatma Gandhi's request at Jalaipur on 13th May. On hearing of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru, the acting President of the Congress has changed the venue of the meeting to Allahabad (Swaraj Bhawan) and the date to the 12th May.—Free Press.

YESHWANT CUP.

—:o:—

The Secretary of the Maratha Students' Association, Bombay, writes:—

We have to inform for the information of the Volleyball Clubs of the Bombay, that we have received a cup to be known as Yeshvantho Cup. It is open for competition without distinction of caste or creed. Date and the ground will be published later on. This cup will be played under the auspices of the Maratha Students' Association's Recreation Club. The admission fee will be Re. 1 only.

UNIVERSITIES' MEDICAL CONFERENCE.

ADJOURNED ON ACCOUNT OF MAHATMA'S ARREST.

A Conference of the representatives of the Medical Faculties of all the Indian Universities met in the University Convocation Hall at 10 a.m. on Monday. The Vice-Chancellor, the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, opened the Conference and after the completion of his speech Dr. S. K. Vaidya was elected the Chairman of the Conference. Immediately after the commencement of the proceedings of the Conference Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, a delegate of the Bombay University on the Conference, moved an adjournment of the Conference on account of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and it being put to the Conference from the Chairman was unanimously carried, the Conference then adjourned.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE BY-ELECTION TO B. P. C. C.

—:o:—

Nominations duly proposed and seconded by members of the D Ward District Congress Committee for two seats to be received upto 7 p.m. on Saturday, the 10th instant. In the event of contest elections will take place on Sunday, the 25th instant, from 1 to 7 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay. Only those volunteers who will be enrolled before 8th May, 1930, at 6-30 p.m. will have right of voting at the time of election.

MEERUT JUDGE AND MITTER.

—:o:—

Irrelevant Remarks Objected To.

THENGDI'S BAIL APPLICATION.

MEERUT, May 5.

Mr. J. P. Mitter, Crown Counsel, opposed bail for Thengdi and argued for about three hours. The Court sat unaided by assessors. Among accused Thengdi alone was present. Mr. Mitter continuing arguments which he began on Saturday said defence relied on English law, but the Crown relied on Indian law. He emphasised in cases of offences punishable by death or transportation for life no discretion was left to the Court and the only consideration was whether there was reasonable ground for believing that the accused was guilty. Mr. Mitter further urged that the Court had to consider the seriousness of the charge. Comrade Thengdi looked like a member of the old Communist party. It was at one time proposed to send him to the Canton Congress which was a Moscow show, but he could not go as passport was denied. Counsel did not dispute old age, but it was a matter for doctors to consider whether he could stand trial. Counsel said that the time was serious and he hoped the Court would reject the petition.

Mr. Sinha replying took exception to certain remarks of the Crown Counsel characterising them as "cowardly and insolent" and asked for Court's protection.

Mr. Mitter refused to withdraw, a general discussion followed, the Court asking Mr. Mitter to reconsider his remarks. The Court thought that the words were unsuitable and not in order as Mr. Sinha has tacitly withdrawn the portion of the application to which Mr. Mitter's remarks referred. Mr. Mitter said that if allegations were made against the Crown they were bound to defend themselves.

The Court: These words I personally think are out of place.

Mr. Mitter still refusing to withdraw Mr. Sinha remarked that ordinary people would think it cowardly of a man in a privileged position who attacks persons behind the prison bars.

Mr. Sinha proceeded with his arguments and had not concluded when the Court rose.—A. P.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

New York Futures 13 Pts. Up To 8 Pts. Down.

GENERAL SELLING FOLLOWS SHORT COVERING.

Bombay, May 6.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market was very weak on general selling influenced by weakness of Wall Street, but later advanced partially on covering. The situation in old crop continues firm with marked shortage of contracts and those who are carrying unprotected short interest are forced to pay considerably higher prices. As a matter of fact shorts are now in a wrong box and the Federal Farm Board is sitting tight with nice tenderable cotton. On the other hand new crop prices are keeping weak owing to general selling influenced by satisfactory progress of the crop. However, the recent decline was was purely due to outside cause namely the weakness of Stock Exchange. We are at a loss to understand what brought enormous selling on the Stock Exchange in the face of cheap money rates. It is a fact that there exists a large short interest in the New Crop and the technical situation seems to be healthy. In the near future the market may decline further but we think it risky to follow the decline at present. The New York futures market opened at a decline of 12 points and a further decline of 27 points was registered on general selling but some short covering resulted in a smart rally of 32 points and the market closed very steady at a rise of 13 points for near months and a decline of 5 to 8 points for new crop months. Spot Cotton prices avanced 15 points to 16.55c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled very steady for old crop months which closed at a rise of 6 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 10 points to 15.83c.

U. S. Port receipts were 7,000 bales and exports amounted to 12,000 bales.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened easy at a decline of 11 points and ruled weak on heavy selling pressure. The session ended in a decline of 18 to 20 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 15 points to 8.45d. per lb. and sale amounted to 4,000 bales.

Empire Cotton futures ruled easy and declined 21 points while Egyptian Cotton futures declined 31 to 29 points.

Messrs Thos. Smith and Co. states:—

Market continues weak in consequence of favourable weather and grave Political situation in India. Despite Call mony at 1-1/2 per cent. in America, there has been a slump in American Securities. In normal times, the present prices would be considered reasonable due to the fact that the new crop is yet to be harvested and has to pass through the critical period of weather during growing time but the present Indian Political situation has clouded any such consideration and it is difficult to foresee the new turn in Indian Politics. We believe "shortside" is undesirable at present level especially in the Local Market as any change in the general sentiment would give a lift in the prices.

REUTER'S LIVERPOOL COTTON REVIEW.

Spot demand has been poor while in the Futures section business has only been moderate. The action of the Farm Board has not had much influence so far, but conditions in India, and their effects on Lancashire, have been a depressing influence. Scattered and Indian selling was absorbed to-day by the Trade, which produced a steady tone, but the outlook on the whole is bearish.

The Egyptian section has been quiet and featureless.

REUTER'S MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARNS SREVIEW.

Cloth: The news from India is having a disturbing effect, and the demand from that country has been extremely limited. Nevertheless, negotiations have sometims been opened with occasional success. Trade with China has been chiefly in small lots of special descriptions, buyers from other markets have been acting cautiously and business is very limited.

YARNS: The inquiry both for American and Egyptian descriptions has been meagre all round, and only unimportant transactions have been recorded.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., have received the following cable under yesterday's date from their Liverpool friends:—

11 A.m.:—"New York cables crop prospects could hardly be better; sentiment bearish."

8-50 p.m:—"Better feeling Stock Exchange caused rally."

Hemelrkk:—"New York cables: Improvement Stock Exchange, some short covering."

Liverpool:—"Market shows want of confidence. Poor demand for actual cotton depresses the market. Weather reports are excellent. Planting progressing rapidly."

Reuter:—"Market was very weak on general selling influenced by weakness of Wall Street but later advanced partially on covering."

N. Y. July Highest 16.48 lowest 16.03.

N. Y. Oct. Highest 14.61 (close) Lowest 14.29 (2.05 p.m.)

New York:—Present decline unnatural. Have no faith in decline. Large short interest. Present level new crop attractive purchases. We strongly advise buying.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 5.

July	16.44 plus .13
October	14.61—.07
December	14.71—.05
January	14.78—.03
Middling Spot	16.55 plus .15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 5.

May	15.92 plus .06
July	16.04 plus .06
Middling Spot	15.83 plus .10

NEW YORK.

New York, May 5.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

New York. 10-55 a.m.—	
July	16.28
October	Unquoted.
January	"
New York, 11-45 a.m.—	
July	16.22
October	14.52
January	14.65

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 5.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	12,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 5.

Scinde, Fully Good	4.50—.15
Scinde, Fine	4.75—.15
Scinde, Superfine	5.00—.15
Bengal, Good	4.25—.15
Bengal, Fully Good	4.50—.15
Bengal Fine	4.75—.15
Oomra, Good	4.80—.15
Oomra, Fully Good	5.10—.15
Oomra, Fine	5.40—.15
Broach, Fully Good	5.80—.15
Broach, Fine	6.05—.15
Broach, Superfine	6.30—.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 5.

May	12.81—.36
July	12.65—.27
November	12.41—.29
December	12.42—.29
January	12.50—.24
March	12.60—.32
Sakells. F. G. F. Spot	13.80—.40

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 5.

	Opening	Closing.
May		7.92—.19
June		7.86—.19
July	7.93	7.86—.20
August		7.77—.20
September		7.71—.20
October	7.74	7.66—.20
November		7.64—.21
December		7.66—.21
January	7.75	7.67—.20
February		7.69—.20
March		7.72—.19
April		7.74—.19
May		7.77—.18
Middling Spot		8.45—.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, May 5.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	300
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 5.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 1-1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loans 1-7/8 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 2-1/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 2-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 3-1/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 3-3/4 per cent.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 5.

Demand Bills	485.90

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JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 5.

Java Sugar, Fine, White, Dutch Standard No. 25.

C. & F. Calcutta.—

May/June per cwt. 9/9.

July/Sept. per cwt. 9/9.

Oct/Dec. per cwt. 9/10-1/2.

C. and F. Bombay.—

May/June per cwt. 9/10.

C. and F. Karachi.—

May/June per cwt. 9/10.

LONDON METALS.

London, May 5.

Copper Braziers £78.

Yellow Metal £61.

Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £15-1/2 nominal.

Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £11-7/8.

Tin, English Ingots £150 nominal.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, May 5.

T T London on Berlin 20.36-1/4.

T T London on Amsterdam 12.07-1/4.

T T London on Brussels 34.84.

T T London on Madrid 38.38.

T T London on Milan 92.71.

T T London on Berne 25.03.

T T London on Paris 122.85.

T T London on Prague 164.03.

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 5.

Silver.—Market is quiet.

Spot 19-9/16

Forward 19-1/2

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 5.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4-4-11-1/2

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 5.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—

May/June sellers £6-15.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—

May/June sellers £15-5.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—

May/June sellers £15-15.

LINSEED.

London, May 5.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London) ton.—

May/June sellers £18-15.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London) ton.—

June/July sellers £18-15.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—

May/June sellers £17-10.

Linseed, Bombay, ton.—

May/June sellers £19-10.

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 5.

Linseed, Oil, Naked, London, cwt.—

June/August 38/3.

Linseed, Oil, Naked, London, cwt.—

Sept./Dec. sellers 37/6.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 5.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) spot 9-3/8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 5.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £17-1/2.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £115.

National Bank £45.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £90.

Conversion Loan £78-1/4.

Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent £101-3/8.

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £46.

Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £53.

Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £62-1/2.

Consols £55-3/8.

War Loan 5 per cent £101-

Victory Bonds 4 per cent 3/4.

WHEAT—LONDON MA

London

Rozario Santa Fe, per cargoes.—

May sellers 38/3.

Barletta Ruso, per goes.—

May sellers 37/3.

Wheat South Aus

Afloat to Hull

Wheat, Choice W

cels.—

May/June s

LON

Smoked

Lb. Spot

The Industrial & Prudential

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, MAL 7, 1930.

A WARNING.

—:o:—

Reports from various parts of India bear out what was only to be expected that the country received the news of Mahatma Gandhi's arrest with exemplary peace. The people's feelings were no doubt profoundly stirred but found expression in peaceful demonstrations like hartals, processions and meetings and in a silent determination to carry in Gandhiji's unfinished task. The mammoth meeting in Bombay on the Esplanade Maidan with its five platforms, the mile long procession on Tuesday, both phenomenally peaceful demonstrations, are but faintly indicative of the wonderful hold that Gandhiji's personality and principles have acquired over the affections of the people. Mrs. Sarojini but echoed the universal feeling in the country when she said at the Esplanade meeting. "We are the custodians of Gandhiji's unfinished dreams. Let it not be said of us that we were paralysed by his arrest and that personalities mattered to us more than principles. Let us carry out his message of love and non-violence not in a cowardly manner but by splendid disciplined action and unity. Mahatmaji has based his life on a comprehensive unity of humanity." The huge concourse of people, of men and women of all classes and creeds, testified to the fast-spreading spirit of unity religiously insisted upon by Gandhiji. Speaking for the Muslim community, Mr. Ahmed Haji Siddiq Khatri, ex-Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee, stated a plain fact when he remarked that Gandhiji's movement was based on righteousness. And Mr. Sherwani at the Allahabad meeting reminded Government that they could arrest Gandhi but not Gandhism. Not the least significant fact is the reaction of the mercantile community in India to the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi. The warning contained in the resolutions passed by representatives of fourteen prominent commercial bodies which we publish elsewhere and the speeches delivered at the meeting of Marwadi Community last evening Government will ignore only at their peril.

Of Gandhiji's influence over the East, Romain Rolland said some years ago: "The soul of the Eastern people has been stirred to its very depths and vibrations are heard all over the earth." This statement is far more true of India to-day than it ever was before. The British do not seem to be yet wholly aware of the silent revolution in India, to judge from the brief reports of their press opinions on Gandhiji's arrest. The general trend of opinion is in support of the arrest but also discloses a feeling that the last word is far from being said on the Indian situation. The "Evening News" has good reason to fear that "the creation of an atmosphere for the discussion of the Simon Report with Indians themselves will probably be impossible" According to the "Daily Telegraph" "the Peshawar disclosures have come as a startling shock to the nation." But as admitted by the "Times" and the "Daily News" the world has not yet heard all about Peshawar and the influence of the events there on the rest of the country. The "Daily Herald" perhaps makes the nearest approach to a proper understanding of the Indian situation when it observes that, though Gandhiji is imprisoned, "the reason for his power and influence remains." It wisely adds: "not coercion but a clear-sighted and a constructive meeting of the difficulties is the right path to pursue."

So far, however, the Government has not shown any real disposition to meet the difficulties of the situation in a wide-visioned constructive manner. Far from that it has been relying more and more on coercion. In his second letter to the Viceroy, written on the eve of his arrest, Gandhiji reviews the many acts of repression on the part of the authorities and the assaults on volunteers. After reviewing all the excesses and on the top of these the Viceroy's Ordinances, Gandhiji writes: "Is it any wonder if I call these official activities ... a veiled form of martial law?—Before then the reign of terrorism that has just begun overwhelms India I feel I must take a bolder step and, if possible, divert your wrath in a cleaner, if more drastic, channel." But Gandhiji would "fain avoid a further step" if the Viceroy would remove the tax "which so many of your illustrious country men have condemned in unmeasured terms." Though Gandhiji is now in prison, the "reason for his power and influence remains" to repeat the warning words of the "Daily Herald". The Government therefore, may well heed the warning and think ten times before continuing to rely on coercion. India cannot possibly be an exception to the history of the world.

ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY PROCLAMATION.

—:o:—

Dr. Moonje, Working President of the Hindu Mahasabha, is reported to have issued an appeal to the Sanatanist Hindus of Nasik, Poona, Bombay and other places urging them to issue immediately a proclamation declaring that the present system of untouchability has vanished from the Hindu society and inviting all the present "untouchables" freely to enter and worship in temples. We wholeheartedly endorse the appeal because we feel as we have always felt that untouchability is an unmitigated abomination. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Swami Anand and Mr. B. G. Kher, members of the Congress Anti-untouchability Committee and their inspirer, Mahatma Gandhi, are now in jail, but the prayer, ever in their hearts, for the immediate abolition of untouchability will touch the conscience of thinking Hindus all the more effectively because of their present incapacity to give expression to their prayer. Recognised Hindu leaders like Dr. Kurtakoti, Pundit Malaviya and Dr. Moonje may well take the initiative in issuing the proposed proclamation and we have no doubt it will be promptly signed and adopted by lakhs of influential Hindus. All this should be done quietly but promptly, without any prejudice to the non-communal struggle going on all over the country. Most Satyagrahi volunteers would themselves most willingly come forward to help in this sacred duty. And then the orthodox Sanatanists themselves will not find it in their heart to resist the universal urge towards social equality.

WANTED INDEPENDENT ENQUIRY.

—:o:—

The Government of India, in the communique issued by them, announce that a "full enquiry will shortly be held under the orders of Chief Commissioner" regarding the Peshawar tragedy. In their communique they refer to "persistent and deliberate attempts" which, they allege, "are being made by Congress organisations in pursuance of their own ends gravely to misrepresent recent events at Peshawar." If this is their view of the information given to the public through Congress organisations regarding happenings in Peshawar on the fateful day of April 23, do they imagine that they will be able to satisfy Indian public opinion by the findings of an enquiry held under the orders of the Chief Commissioner? Public opinion in the country has been immensely exercised over the Peshawar tragedy. It demands to learn the truth and nothing but the truth about it, whoever may be the party to be blamed, and it will be satisfied that the truth about it has been ascertained when the enquiry is made by a committee in which it has confidence—a committee, that is, with a majority of Indian independent non-officials and an Indian chairman.

MARINER.

—:o:—

(1)

The moon! The radiant crescent-boat
Thro' sapphire waters doth it float
In phosphorescent height!
The smiling moon-ray fay in there
Doth ply with grace and features fair
Her oars, all silver-dight.
A mariner, in rock bound vale
Beholds the boat's translucent trail;
He sighs and longs for oceans far
Where stars the light-house beacons are.
He sighs and weeps so many tears:
He calls and calls.... but no one hears...
So far away seem starry spheres.

(2)

A mariner! a seaman born;
How on this dusty shore forlorn
He like a captive wails!
His love, the lovely moon-ray fay;
His fair "oceanid" sails away
In shoreless seas she sails!
Her beauteous boat, how doth it beam;
How calm and smooth the waters seem
That hide such shimmering mysteries;
Such rapture-raising reveries..
Such storms, and hurricanes severe
With dearth and death for those, who "fear",
Whose longings dwell half here, half here!

(3)

To one who loves the boundless sea
This "bounded shore", what can it be?
Where things are sleek and tame....
Where people eat, and drink, and scheme;
And slowly creep by candle-gleam
Towards some trivial aim.
Where "gales eternal" are not known;
Where anchors deep in earth are thrown;
Where none will risk, and none will stake
His soul for "her" and "heaven's" sake ....
For her, whose eyes so sweetly shine.
The fay, the "dream", in seas divine
For which the sailor-soul doth pine!

ELSA KAZI.

Hyderabad, Sind.
May 2, 1930.

PRODUCTION OF KHADDAR.

(By P. R. LELE.)

The trade returns of British India for the month of March 1930 make significant reading. The imports of private merchandise in the month of March 1930 have fallen by a crore and a half as compared to March 1929, the figures being Rs. twenty crores eightytwo lakhs and twentytwo crores twenty-five lakhs, respectively. Going into details, cotton yarn and manufactures decreased by sixtyseven lakhs of rupees. Imports of twist and yarn decreased by sixteen lakhs of rupees in value and by one million lbs. in quantity. The quantity of cotton piecegoods decreased by five million yards and fifty-five lakhs of rupees. Though not satisfactory from our point of view, the figures tell their own tale. It may be presumed that the month of April will have a more satisfactory tale to tell as much on account of the revised customs tariff as of the National Movement in India.

Encouragement of indigenous textile industry is agreed upon by all parties in India, with its corollary viz., the driving out of the foreign cloth from the Indian market. Mahatma Gandhi has again and again insisted that mill cloth produced in India must be supplemented by the production of khaddar if this boycott is to be successfully worked out. Even the latest issue of "Young India" contains two references to this. Writing about picketing of Foreign cloth shops, Gandhiji has emphasised men's part to be to help in the production of khaddar.

NOT GENUINE KHADDAR.

It is now well-known that the stock of genuine khaddar has well nigh been cleared and a stage has been reached when the best testimony of one's love of Swadeshi or khaddar is to suspend buying any cloth. We find any amount of mill made khaddar being taken up by people. Readymade clothes of mill khadi are exhibited in many shops. The khadi of which they are made is not invariably Swadeshi. Not only do you find Japanese khaddar but also do you find handspun hand woven cloth exported by Belgium. One mill in Bombay has suspended producing any cloth excepting khadi. The abundance of white caps that you see in Bombay is not evidence of genuine khaddar. On examination you can see that caps are made even of drill and duck. These circumstances bring out the need of producing khaddar. Gandhiji had this in mind when he suggested that khaddar should not be given in exchange of money but of handspun yarn and has asked that Bombay should have a lak of volunteers spinning with takli every day.

WOMEN AND SPINNING.

This is one of the most important features, to which I invite the earnest attention of the Boycott Committee that has recently been constituted by the B.P.C.C. with the tried khadarite Mr. Padbidri as secretary. He is a spinner and I remember he sent to Mahatmaji during one month in 1924 as many as 17000 yards of homespun yarn. We could not have a fitter secretary for this Committee on its constructive side, which means organising handspinning in this City as a national duty at this critical juncture. It is no less patriotic for a lady to spin than to picket a shop. I do not say every lady can spin. But there are numerous lady students in Bombay who are now unengaged. To that number can be added many wives, who have not much encumbrance in the way of children. There are also numerous widows and elderly women who can easily spare time for spinning. If you visit chawls you will find them sitting in groups, large or small, and talking scandal to while away time or sleeping away whole afternoons. If these ladies are mobilised for spinning, it will not be a very difficult thing to have fifty thousand charkas spinning out yarn. Gujerati ladies have shown abundant enthusiasm in breaking the Salt Law let them show the same in spinning. The imprisonment of Messrs. Bhopatkar, Gokhale, Kelkar, etc., assure the support of "Kesari" to the present movement and an appeal addressed to the Maharashtriyan ladies of Bombay by 'Kesari' and 'Nawa Kal' jointly will not fail in its effect.

The yarn spun by these ladies may either be purchased or exchanged for cloth. It may also be accepted as their quota to the national exchequer. Indeed many ladies of the higher classes will spin not with an appreciation of the economic value but out of the motive of contributing their share to the fight. Every shareholder necessarily becomes a well-wisher of his Jointstock Company and every lady, who contributes self-spun yarn to the Swadeshi, is bound to feel strongly for the efforts to win Swaraj. It will, then, be necessary to organise weaving in the city or as near the city as possible. There may be several among the Satyagrahi volunteers who can be useful in organising the collection and weaving of yarn. I know one very intimately, who is a member of the Girgaum D.C.C. and a Satyagrahi volunteer and who was till the Lahore Session of the Congress working under the auspices of the North Maharashtra Charkha Sangh. He will be very glad to have his experience and ability utilised in Bombay to the best.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS AND SPEECH.

HISTORICAL RETROSPECT.

(BY J. D. J.)

What has been written in the press by Mr. Natarajan and Mr. Chintamani about the new Ordinance (which seeks to curtail what Indian Nationalists claim to be their right, of free expression of their views and items of news) must have impressed all reasonable minds. Both these journalists are men of experience, and deserve a hearing. It is worth noting that it was Liberal Government in England that sanctioned the Indian Press Act of 1910. It is a Socialist Government in England that has now sanctioned the revival of the provisions of that Act and the application of the Act to Nationalist newspapers in India in this year of Grace 1930. We have in the first place to admit that only after they were satisfied that a case of "grave emergency" had arisen in India that Liberal minds like Lord Irwin and Mr. Benn were compelled to resort to extraordinary powers to deal with a different situation. Precisely the same was said when Lord Morley (an advanced Radical) was compelled to agree to the passing of the Press Act in 1910. It must not be supposed that there exists complete "Liberty of Speech," and complete "Liberty of the Press" even in America—"the Land of the Free,"—or even in England, where in point of fact there is more "liberty" than in America.

LIBERTY OF PRESS IN ENGLAND.

People in England have the right of holding any opinions they please, and on any subject under the sun. They have also, subject to certain limitations, the right of airing those opinions for the benefit or otherwise of all who care to listen. Persons are not, however, permitted to shock the ears of their hearers with outrageously obscene or blasphemous utterances, nor again must they act in such a way as to be a nuisance to others or by causing crowds to gather and obstruct public highways. So, too, must they not make statements concerning any person which would expose him to hatred, ridicule or contempt, or which would cause him to be shunned or avoided, for that would be slander. Again, they must not use expressions inciting their hearers to commit a crime.

Coming now to the "Liberty of the Press," we find that closely akin to the right of "Free Speech" is the liberty of the Press. There is in England no particular magic in the words "Liberty of the Press." All that the phrase means is that a man is at liberty to write what he pleases, provided that he does not break the law of the land or infringe the legal rights of other people. He must not, for example, write blasphemous, or seditious, or treasonable matter or commit a libel on others. Whether he has committed any of these offences, is decided by a Jury of his countrymen. To put it shortly, "Liberty of the Press" is simply the right of the private individual to write or say what he pleases provided that a Jury comes to the conclusion that by so writing or speaking he has not broken the law of the land or infringed the rights of others.

A STUPENDOUS VICTORY.

The press in England has not always been free to discuss all matters at will. The struggle for freedom of speech and for the "freedom of the press" in England was both long and sanguinary. A system of Press censorship and licensing was applied with a great vigour in the days of the Stewarts especially by Archbishop Laud and existed until the year 1695, when the "censorship of the Press," was allowed to lapse, so that Milton's great dream of "Liberty of unlicensed printing" was realized in England. The even balance of the powerful Whig and Tory parties of that period protected critics of Government who spoke from either camp. The cessation of the dreadful persecution for 'free' expression of opinion in speech and in writing under what is known as the Clarendon Code indeed put an end to a mass of continual suffering, hatred and wrong. The struggle was at first religious. After a thousand years, religion was at length released from the obligation to practise cruelty on principle by the admission that "it is the incorrigible nature of man to hold and give expression in speech and in writing differ-

(Continued on page 11.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

The Lib-Lab Pact.

Although the Labour Left wingers in the Commons do not like it, the Lib-Lab. Pact is providing the official Labour group much comfort and assurance. Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues have now no apprehension of defeat on a snatch vote and as all that Mr. Lloyd George demands to ensure the success of the alliance between the MacDonaldites and his group is a reform of the electoral law in the direction he suggests, the rank and file of Labour do not think it is either a bad or a humiliating bargain to stick to this working understanding with the Liberal group. The Liberal hope is that with the help of Labour the scheme of an Alternative Vote will form the main plank of the reform of the electoral law. The scheme will extinguish Tory representation on many constituencies, particularly in those areas where a three-cornered contest is the rule. But now that the MacDonald Government are safe in the saddle, what prevents them from taking a bold line in regard to their Indian policy?

Amazing Complacence.

In his address to the "Black Spots" Opium Conference at Simla on Monday the Viceroy very piously expressed the sentiment that "it is a solemn duty incumbent upon all civilised Governments to protect from one of the most insidious dangers that can attack mankind, those who through weakness of mind or body have given themselves over to the misuse of drugs." Yet the rest of his speech was a complacent survey of the opium policy of the British Government in India, which policy is a disgrace to any Government that professes to be civilised. According to the standard laid down by the League of Nations it is dangerous for any country to consume more than 6 seers of opium for every 10,000 of its population. But in India the consumption is about twice the League standard and in some places, aptly called black spots, it is about four and five times the standard of safety. And the only complacent explanation that the Viceroy gives is that things were worse ten years ago.

Gandhiji's Crusade.

For whatever improvement has been made these ten years the country should be grateful to Mahatma Gandhi's crusade against liquor and opium far more than to anything done by the Governmment, that still clings tenaciously to the tainted revenue from liquor and drugs. Four years ago the Government yielding to international pressure undertook to extinguish gradually in ten years its exports of opium to foreign countries. But it does not occur to the Government to take the same humane attitude with regard to internal consumption of opium. And the Viceroy quotes approvingly a writer who says that in India "opium evil does not exist". This is amazing in view of the notorious fact that lakhs of babies are allowed to be doped with opium because the poison is about as freely sold as bidis and cigarettes. It is to be hoped that the renewed crusade against the drug will not be stopped till liquor and all poisonous drugs cease to be used except for medical purposes.

A Thought For The Day.

"Non-violent resistance does operate to lower all these different kinds of morale (of the opponents), and it may be effectively aided by economic boycotts or, in extreme instances, perhaps, by non-payment of taxes. The object is not to 'deliver a moral blow,' but to help change and even recreate the attitude and desires of the opponents, to lead them to see their aims in a broader aspect, to seek adjustments that will release and utilize harmoniously the energies of both parties. If the oppponents are unusually obstinate and short-sighted, economic non-co-operation will usually help to stimulate their thought to good ends."

RICHARD B. GREGG.

Information.

Teacher—"What can you tell me about the Tower of Babel?"
Bright Pupil—Wasn't that where Solomon kept his five hundred wives?"

BOMBAY MERCHANTS W ARN GOVERNMENT.

"GOVERNMENT DESTROY COUNTRY'S STRONGEST GUARANTEE" FOR NON-VIOLENCE.

INDIAN MERCHANTS CONDEMN GANDHIJI'S ARREST.

Sir Purshottamdas To Be Called Upon To Resign Assembly Seat.

BOMBAY, May 6.

Representatives of fourteen prominent commercial bodies at a meeting held to-day under the presidency of Mr. Walchand Hirachand, protested against the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and have suggested to the Indian Mechants' Chamber to withdraw their representatives from the Assembly and the local Council. They also passed a resolution drawing Government's attention to the statement of the European Association which, in their opinion, is calculated to provoke serious reprisals.

The Associations which participated in proceedings were:—

1. Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association.
2. Bombay Shroff Association.
3. Sugar Merchants' Association.
4. Kariana Merchants' Association.
5. Bombay Commission Agents' Association.
6. Butter Merchants' Association.
7. Sholapur Merchants' Chamber.
8. Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association.
9. Marwari Chamber of Commerce.
10. Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce.
11. Bombay Piecegoods and Native Merchants' Association.
12. Colours and Printers' Association.
13. Grain Merchants' Association.
14. Deccan Merchants' Association.

Resolution protesting against Gandhiji's internment says:—

MAHATMA: STRONGEST GUARANTEE OF NON-VIOLENCE.

"The abovementioned Commercial Associations represented at this meeting either by their Presidents, Vice-Presidents or Members, emphatically protest against the arrest and internment, without any trial and without any terms fixed, of Mahatma Gandhi in an arbitrary manner and under an obsolete Regulation. This procedure is a negation of the rule of Law by the very Government who have been professing all the time to be acting in the name of Law and Order.

WARNING TO GOVERNMENT.

This meeting warns the Government that the series of acts now culminating in the said extraordinary arrest and internment of Mahatmaji has begun to undermine such confidence as the Indian Commercial community had in the British Government's sense of justice. This meeting is convinced that notwithstanding the unwarranted insinuation, absurd reasoning, and unjustifiable conclusions set forth in the Government Communique, Government have not only effectually destroyed the country' strongest guarantee for non-violent political agitation but have also most effectively removed the one supreme check on the tendencies towards revolution, which have already begun to be alarmingly noticeable in the country.

LAWLESS ACTS.

The country is now exposed, by this extraordinary and ill-advised act of the Government, to unknown dangers, for which all the responsibility exclusively lies with Government. Government have, by a series of lawless acts of repression culminating in the arbitrary internment of the most peaceful leader in India, given a strong impetus to the forces of disorder and violence for which Government alone will have to be answerable to the moral conscience of the world.

PEACEFUL EMANCIPATION.

This meeting would, in consequence, emphatically convey to the Government that wherever the national interests of India's peaceful political emancipation, at least up to the status of a full self-governing Dominion are concerned, every self-respecting Indian is whole-heartedly behind the movement which makes of the above objective its immediate achievement. This meeting after full consideration, is of opinion that the moment is ripe when Government hould make a cordial gesture that would immediately accomplish those political and economic ideals which are the only justification for any connection between England and India.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS TO RESIGN?

Suggesting that representatives of Commercial interests in the Legislatures should be made to resign, the meeting resolved:—

"This meeting of Commercial Associations represented either by their Presidents, Vice-Presidents or Members resolves to bring to the notice of the Indian Merchants' Chamber the Resolution we have passed this morning and have to request the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, in view of the new political situation created in the country by the internment of Mahatma Gandhi, to call upon Chambers' representatives in the Legislative Assembly and in the Legislative Council of Bombay to resign from their seats on these bodies which have ceased to be representative henceforth and exist only to register official decrees."

EUROPEANS' REPREHENSIBLE CONDUCT.

Regarding the statement of European Association the meeting resolved:—

The undermentioned Commercial Associations represented at this meeting either by their Presidents, Vice-Presidents or Members have read with great regret and profound dissatisfaction the provocative statement of views gratuitously issued by the European Association in Bombay on the present political situation in this country, and consider the aspersions therein made as severely reprehensible and calculated to make for the most complete estrangement between the Indian and European communities in this city.

THAT OUTBURST.

The meeting places on record their disgust for this utterly uncalled for outburst, and call upon Government to take severe notice of such affronts to the self-respect of the Indian Government and people. Government should take disciplinary action against such members of the said Association as may be Government servants. The Committee consider in particular the concluding note of the said declaration, regarding the intimation to Government that the latter should invite the aid of the European tradesmen and others in Bombay to put down the present national awakening of the Indian people, is calculated to provoke serious reprisals, which may lead to the gravest possible consequences. As such, the Committee consider it the duty of the Presidency Government to take every legal and administrative step in their power against such offenders, with a view to maintain the peace and order within the city of Bombay."
—Free Press.

WHY BUSINESSMEN SHOULD JOIN.

Marwari Community Supports National Movement.

It is to the interest of the businessmen to join the national movement. This was explained by several speakers at a meeting of the Marwari community held on Tuesday night at 9 p.m. at the Bullion Exchange Hall, Abdul Rehman Street. The meeting was convened to protest against the arrest of Mahatmaji and consider how best the Marwaris could take their share in the national struggle for freedom. There was a fairly good attendance.

Sheth Govindlalji Pitti who presided dwelt on the serious situation arising from Mahatmaji's incarceration. He referred to the repressive methods adopted by Government to crush down the movement for Swaraj which was meant for the happiness of the masses. Under the Swaraj Government, the British trading interests would not be allowed any special rights beyond those granted to other nations consistently with justice and fair play.

Proceeding, Govindlalji pointed out that the British commercial interest were behind the opposition to Swaraj movement, because they feared to lose their present privileges, if India got her freedom. British commercial privileges meant loss to the Indian commercial interests. The Indians, therefore, could only protest their interests by Swadeshi. Even after Swaraj was won. Referring to the Round Table Conference, Govindlalji said it was bound to be a fiasco.

Sheth Begraj Gupta said that Government would soon be disillusioned in their belief that the movement would die out by itself after the arrest of Mahatmaji as was the case in 1921. The British rule owed its establishment in India to the support of the Indian commercial interests whose prosperity depended on peace and order. They, therefore, welcomed the advent of the British in place of the internecine war among their own people. But the British system of Government proved ruinous to their commercial interest.

Proceeding, the speaker said that Mahatmaji's gospel of non-violence had taken deep root in the heart of the nation, in spite of stray cases of violence here and there. A proof of this was afforded by Peshawar—the least expected quarter where the people, though violent by nature, had shown wonderful non-violence.

Mr. Shrigopal Nivatia said that Swadeshi was the best weapon to bring the Government to their knees. If Indians prevented their money going to England, the British commercial interests would at once think of giving Swaraj to India as soon as possible.

After a couple of speakers had spoken, the meeting dispersed.

"Government's Prestige Gone For Ever".

MR. PATEL'S PATNA SPEECH.

HAWKERS SHOULD BE ORGANISED NOT TO SELL ANGLO-INDIAN PAPERS.

PATNA, May 4.

Speaking on the Present situation before a crowded meeting Mr. V. J. Patel, in the course of a lengthy address, said:—

"It is a matter of great regret that a man like Lord Irwin should not realise that repression will not pay. It has not paid in Egypt; it has not paid in Ireland, and India is determined to be free, no matter what sacrifices she has to make and what suffering she has to undergo. Suffering without retaliation has been the creed of most of us. And the sooner the British Government and Lord Irwin realise what things are leading towards the better for them.

OPINIONS UNALTERED.

"Although I have been moving for the last four or five years in a bureaucratic atmosphere let me assure you that my political opinions and public activities have remained unaltered. That speaks volumes against the British Government and British administration. This is probably for the first time in the history of the British administration of this country that a public servant, associated with the Government for four or five years, is making this statement deliberately, immediately after resigning his office.

"I deliberately say that the British Government will not yield unless we make it impossible for them to do otherwise. Therefore every activity, every agitation, every movement which embarrasses the Government has my fullest support. There is only one qualification to this statement. That activity that agitation and that movement must be perfectly non-violent.

"If I have supported the capture of Municipalities and Local Bodies by Nationalists and members of the Congress, it is because I believe that they can be utilised to bring pressure on the Government. I do not believe in giving rest to the Government in any field. I believe in fighting on all fronts.

NOW OR NEVER.

If I have resigned my presidentship, it is because my usefulness has ceased there. I have been convinced that so far as India is concerned the question before the country is *now or never*. And I thought to myself that it was the duty of every Indian to lend his support to this movement, however humble it might be. I am an old man and do not keep good health. Yet I thought that by resigning my seat I shall be able at least to give my moral support to this movement. I am not in a position to knock about as a young man would do. But I am prepared to be a soldier in the battle field (loud applause).

"In a free country the speaker of a popular assembly on his resignation gets a pension of £5,000 and a peerage to boot. But in this unfortunate land of ours, the Speaker has resigned perhaps to find his pension and peerage in His Majesty's jail (applause)

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

"Let me tell you frankly that I believe in the boycott of foreign goods even more than in breaking salt laws. But do not run away with the impression that I have no faith in the breach of laws. I believe that the tremendous response that this movement has evoked is due to the breach of salt law. It the country which can be utilised for other legitimate purposes (hear, hear). Could we have organised the boycott of foreign goods, or picketing of liquor shops if this atmosphere had not been generated? The prestige of the British Government has gone for ever. Millions upon millions of our countrymen have openly defied the salt law all over the country. But they dare not touch them, except the workers and the organisers."

Continuing Mr. Patel said:

'I am sorry, very sorry indeed, for my friend Lord Irwin. I sympathise with him in the situation in which he finds himself at present. I am sure he is puzzled and perplexed. He is doing things which I could never dream Lord Irwin was capable of.

ATROCIOUS ORDINANCE.

"If you only read the atrocious provision of the Press Ordinance you will have no doubt as to what they are. Even in 1920-21 when non-co-operation was at its height and when 50,000 people were in jail, provisions of this nature were never enacted by the predecessor of Lord Irwin. I doubt if Lord Irwin has realised the implication of these provisions I know it is the work of his advisers, and though it is the work of his advisers, I am bound to say that it is unworthy of the great name that Lord Irwin bears. We can talk here of non-payment of taxes, of breach of salt laws, of resignation of chaukidars and other Government servants, of the resignation of police. But if these talks find a place in the "Searchlight" the editor will be called upon to furnish a security. You cannot, under this Ordinance, say in a paper anything about a meeting where people are asked not to enter the police service, I leave alone the resignations.

QUESTION OF SELF-RESPECT.

What self-respecting journalist would conduct his newspaper under these conditions? This is a situation grave enough for any Viceroy to consider. Lord Irwin must realise that in the absence of correct news all sorts of rumours will spread. Delhi papers have stopped publication and several journals of Calcutta have done the same. I do not know about the other parts of the country.

But one thing I know that the Anglo-Indian papers will thrive. What is to be done in the circumstances. I have advised friends in Delhi and in Allahabad to take certain radical measures to remedy the situation, I am grateful to Lord Irwin for giving us another opportunity to carry on our movement. Everything, where the Government of India go wrong, helps us in prosecuting our movement.

ORGANISE HAWKERS.

Why should we touch the Anglo-Indian papers at all? Let us not handle them but organise a movement so that the hawkers may not sell them and no shop may keep them. Let strikes be organised in the presses of these Anglo-Indian papers? There are thousand and one ways, if we begin in right earnest, by which we might make it impossible for the Governor-General-in-Council to keep the Ordinance in force for one week. It is a disgrace on the Government of India and the British Government that such an Ordinance should have been passed.—Free Press.

MAHATMAJI MAY PREFER TO DIE IN JAIL.

His Sons Exhortation To Countr".

NAVSARI, May 5.

Addressing a huge public meeting to-night Mr. Manilal Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi, said that people must not be angry with the Government but keep their heads cool. If they successfully went through the programme chalked out by the Mahatma they would get him released and achieve freedom. Otherwise they wouldd have another lease of slavery for another 150 years. It may be that Mahatmaji might prefer to die rather than come out of jail in a slave India.

Mrs Gandhi said their fight was just and God was with them. India would get independence only if they turned out a little more work and act as Gandhiji had directed them to do.

Mrs. Gandhi then lit a bonfire of foreign cloth.—Free Press.

GANDHIJI'S HEALTH

—:o:—

What Government Doctors Say.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—Since his arrival at Poona Mr. Gandhi has been thoroughly examined by a Medical Board consisting of Lt.-Colonel R F Steel, I.M.S., Lt.-Colonel A N Thomas, I.M.S., and Major R V Martin I.M.S. The following is the Board's report:—

"The Board having carefully examined Mr. M. K. Gandhi are of opinion that he is in a good state of health for a man of his age. He states that about 3 (three) years ago he suffered from a slight attack of "Apoplexy", with some paralysis of the left leg and arm with the tongue and eye also affected. The attack was transient and passed away apparently leaving no after effects. The Board do not attach great importance to this statement because they find that although there is slight thickening of the arteries his blood pressure is only Systolic 140 Diastolic 104 and his urine is normal containing neither sugar nor albumin."

Mahatma A Great Spiritual Force.

—:o:—

French Lady's Tribute.

Madame Claude Riviere, a French lady journalist who was formerly a Professor in the Paris University, is now in India studying the situation.

She interviewed Mahatma Gandhi at Karadi on Saturday, the day before his arrest. She expressed a desire to join the national movement, but Mahatmaji advised her to go to Sabarmati Ashram and study the situation fully from Miss Slade (Mirabai) before making her decision.

Madame Riviere is greatly impressed with Mahatmaji's personality and considers him a great spiritual force in the world to-day.

Later, Madame Riviere interviewed Mrs. Gandhi.

Madame Riviere intends to write to the French papers about the Indian national movement which, she says, is greatly misrepresented there through the British sources.

STOP PRESS.

POLICE OPEN FIRE IN DELHI.

—:o:—

DELHI, May 6.

A crowd near the Police Station, it is alleged was asked by Police to disperse which they refused whereupon Police opened fire injuring several seriously. The number of the wounded is not available.

Detachment of Indian Infantry and eight Armoured cars are patrolling Chandni Chowk. All entrances to the Civil Lines and New Delhi are reported to be closed. It is further reported that two of the persons wounded this morning by lathi blows have succumbed to the injuries.

LATER.

Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code has been promulgated in Delhi and assembly of more than five is prohibited.—A P.

FIRING IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, May 6.

Reinforced by European special constables who are now 400 strong and 4 half-sections of armoured cars but not otherwise by military, elaborate police and armed police precautions have so far prevented any outbreak in Central Calcutta but an Inspector and a Sergeant who were guarding a pontoon of the Ramkristopore Ferry Service were stoned by a mob from river banks. Both were injured. The Inspector fired two rounds and the Sergeant three rounds. One man was injured from among the mob.

The police at Panchanantala outside Calcutta had to deal with more serious outbreak when first Light Railway Train of Messrs. Martin's Line leaving Tilkalghat this morning was held up by a mob (estimated a thousand) led by Congress volunteers which placed stones and scavenger carts on he narrow lines. Bengal police pickets cleared obstacles and enabled train to proceed, but the crowd threw stones and Inspector Brown and Sergeant Lewis were injured. Police opened fire after warning to disperse. It is estimated that fifteen were injured, but the bodies were not found after firing.

The Agent of Tramways reports that all staff are working and that trams are running, but active picketting is preventing many from using trams. Brickbats were thrown at trams at Lower Circular Road and Ballygunge Station. Two members of the staff were slightly injured.—A. P.

An Evidence of Public Confidence.

NEW BUSINESS ISSUED

1919 ... ... Rs. 10,77,74,447.
1924 ... ... Rs. 16,55,89,414.
1929 ... ... Rs. 25,58,81,452.

INSURANCE IN FORCE.

1919 ... ... Rs. 38,18,81,455.
1924 ... ... Rs. 77,01,17,425.
1929 ... ... Rs.138,21,40,283.

ASSETS.

1919 ... ... Rs. 8,04,26,384.
1924 ... ... Rs. 14,52,15,702.
1929 ... ... Rs. 27,24,26,235.

TOTAL INCOME.

1919 ... ... Rs. 1,97,62,803.
1924 ... ... Rs. 3,91,72,364.
1929 ... ... Rs. 7,68,88,277.

DIVIDENDS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

1919 ... ... Rs. 11,98,093.
1924 ... ... Rs. 28,62,055.
1929 ... ... Rs. 68,58,875.

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GENERAL AGENTS.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S ARREST.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, May 5.

The whole day was one mighty sensation in the City, as the news of Mahatma Gandhi's arrest reached Poona at about 10 or 11 A.M. It pread rapidly through the city and at once the shops began to be closed down. The arrest was imminent no doubt, and Earl Russel's speech in the Commons made it possible every moment. Long ago it was known that Mahatmaji was to be arrested somewhere near Surat, brought down by the Gujrat Mail at a station between Palghar and Dadar and then was to be taken to the destination fixed up for him. He was arrested according to this very programme and brought to the Yeroda jail.

FIVE MEETINGS.

As soon as the news reached Poona, "Kesari" issued an extra supplement, though it was Monday and though the next morning, "Kesari" itself was to be out, giving out the news and also giving instruction to people not to resort to violence nor to remove others' caps forcibly. Five meetings have been fixed in the different wards of the city, to be addressed by five different groups of speakers on the subject of the arrest.

The news was kept strictly private. In the morning the telephone connection to Bombay was stopped and to Yeroda jail also was stopped. But the whole city was astir and the telephone of "Kesari" ojce and of Mr. Tulpule were constantly busy. Along with Mahatma Gandhi's arrest, the rumour of Pandit Motilal arrest alslo was thickly spread in the city. But apparently there seems to be no foundation of truth in this rumour.

ARRESTS OF OTHER LEADERS.

Mr. S. D. Deo, the President of the Maharashtra War Council, has been sentenced to 15 months' hard labour. Mr. N. V. Gadgil, the leader of the Youth League, has been arrested at Alibag and before this is published, he too will be brought down to the Thana Jail from Ratnagiri and Mahad also, news comes of the arrests of almost all the leaders of those centres. Thus, to-day, all the Satyagraha centres in Maharashtra have been robbed of their leaders.

CONGRATULATION'S TO LEADERS.

A huge public meeting was held in the Shivaji Mandir under presidentship of Mr. H. V. Tulpule on Saturday to congratulate Messrs D. V. Gokhale, N. D. Savarkar and T. R. Devgirikar, the three arrested leaders. Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, R. G. Harshe, Talwalkar and others spoke on the occasion. Mr. Kelkar congratulated all the three, as they were all editors of newspapers. He also unfolded the proposal of the Press owners' Association. The meeting of the Pressowners has passed two resolutions agreeing to suspend publication of the journals and the periodicals, if the coming Conference decided to do so and also agreeing to boycott all advertisements of British goods.

TREASURY BILLS SALES

—:o:—

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of nine months and three months Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 6th May 1930. Total amounts offered were Rs. 63,00,000 and Rs. 2,01,50,000 respectively. Tenders for nine months' bills at Rs. 96-6-0 and above aggregating Rs. 63,00,000 were accepted in full. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 98-9-3 and above aggregating Rs. 45,50,000 were accepted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The average rates of accepted tenders for nine and three months' bills were Rs. 4-12-8 and Rs. 5-9-0 per annum respectively.

Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 30th April 1930 to 5th May 1930 were Rs. 1,85,25,000. Intermediate nine and three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday the 7th May to Monday the 12th May 1930 at Rs. 96-7-0 and Rs. 98-10-0 per cent respectively.

Tenders for nine months and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 13th May 1930. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 16th May 1930. Other conditions are as usual.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

MRS. GANDHI TO PICKET AT JALALPUR.

JALALPUR, May 6.

People of Khadsupa and Kachhol villages marched in a procession to-day axes in hand and singing national songs. They passed through Jalalpur and proceeded towards Bodali to cut down palm trees. The people of the villages of Karod, Adcheli and Chandravasan assembled last evening and resolved to practice rigid social boycott against all those who drink or deal in toddy and other liquor.

Mrs. Gandhi and her volunteers will from tomorrow begin regular picketing of liquor and toddy shops in Jalalpur.—A. P.

SHUKLATIRTH BREAKS SALT ACT.

—:o:—

SHUKLATIRTH, May 5.

Yesterday a body of youths Gurukul and village prepared salt from tide-water and broke the Salt Act. Mr. Devchand Panachand Shah was arrested. A complete hartal has been observed in his honour. He was garlanded. More than 50 young and old men followed him on foot upto Broach (11 miles).

MADRAS SATYAGRAHIS JAILED.

—:o:—

MADRAS, May 6.

Two Satyagrahi volunteers who were served with a notice under Section 117, I. P. C., read with Section 74 of Salt Act this morning at Cholinganallur, appeared before the Magistrate of Saidapet at noon to-day. Both the accused pleaded guilty and one of them said that it was his business to do revolutionary propaganda. Both were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—Free Press.

Police Official's Chaffeur Offers Satyagraha.

—:o:—

NADIAD, May 4.

The shop for selling contraband salt was opened at Dakore as usual at 9 a.m. when the Police Superintendent, Mr. Billimoria, came there with a few constables. The volunteers formed themselves into a cordon and refused to give ovr the salt, whereupon Messrs. Induprasad Bhatt of Gujerat Vidyapith and one Ambalal were arrested and Mr. Billimoria asked them to go with him in his motor but the chaffeur refused to drive the same, even at the risk of losing his license. The constable who was with Mr. Billimoria gave three or four lathi blows to the chaffeur, who still remained firm. Even the public Gharrywallas refused to carry the arrested persons, who were subsequently taken to Anand by train.—Free Press.

OFFICER APPLAUDS VOLUNTEERS' DISCIPLINE.

VEDARANYAM, May 3.

K. S. Subramaniam with 60 volunteers entered the swamp this morning and each volunteer filled his handkerchief with salt and came back, on the way police asked them to stop. Volunteers stopped. Sometime later the police police asked them to proceed. Volunteers returned to the Camp with a large quantity of salt.

At 10 in the morning a party of police came to the volunteers camp. At that time the volunteers were taking food. Volunteers asked the police to wait till they finished their meals. The police waited and then entered camp and asked the volunteers to surrender the salt which was refused. The volunteers immediately formed a strong cordon round the salt. Police were able to break through it after a struggle for more than an hous.

After the struggle was over the Deputy Collector arrived at the camp and enquired after the volunteers. He congratulated Mr. Santanam on the wonderful discipline and non-violence of his volunteers.—Free Press.

SCUFFLE BETWEEN POLICE & COLOURED PERSONS.

FIVE KILLED: SEVERAL INJURED.

WORCESTER (Cape Province), May 5.

Five coloured persons were killed, 17 injured, the Commandant of Police was seriously injured and two constables wounded in a fight between 14 armed police and a mob of drink-maddened coloured persons armed with knives. The police had to open fire to protect the Commandant who was felled with an axe.

Fifty armed police have been rushed to Worcester from Cape Town.—Reuter.

130 CONVICTIONS IN KARNATAK

HUBLI, May 6.

So far there have been 130 convictions in Karnatak. Belgaum leads with its batch of 55. Almost all leaders are in jail. The movement is gaining numbers. Side by side with Sayt campaign foreign cloth boycott also is taken up. 11th May is fixed for Provincial wide bonfire of foreign cloth.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA SATYAGRAHIS CONVICTED.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, May 5.

Mr. Jnaneswar Bhattacharjee and four other youngmen, who were arrested at the meeting at Shraddanand Park on May 3, were each sentenced to-day to six months' R. I. by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for violating the Police Commissioner's prohibitory order.

Mr. Ajitkumar Das, shopkeeper, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 in default to undergo one month's S. I. for burning foreign cloth.—Free Press.

MORE SALT ACT VICTIMS.

BARISAL, May 5.

Messrs. Lalmohan Sen, Pleader, Durgamohan Sen, Editor of the "Barisal Hitaishi", Nagendrabijoy Bhattacharjee, Secretary of the Satyagraha Committee and Shithal Chandra Mukherjee, Pleader, who were arrested under Section 117 I. P. C. and 9 of Salt Act, were sentenced to-day to three months' S. I.

Mr. Nagendranath Das-Gupta was sentenced to one year R. I. under the same charges.—Free Press.

COMPLETE HARTAL AT CALCUTTA.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, May 5.

As a mark of protest against Mahatmaji's arrest, Calcutta will observe complete hartal to-morrow.

A special meeting of the Corporation Council was adjourned this evening on the motion of Dr. B. C. Roy. All Corporation schools and institutions will remain closed to-morrow.

CONGRESS SECRETARY JAILED.

—:o:—

UJHANI, May 5.

Mr. Tusli Ram, Secretary of the District Congress Committee, Budaun, has been arrested under Salt Act and sentenced to six months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 100, in default six weeks' imprisonment more.—Free Press.

GANGADHARRAO DESHPANDE RE-ARRESTED.

—:o:—

TWO KULKARNIS RESIGN.

DHARWAR, May 6.

Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande has been removed from the Belgaum jail to Ratnagiri jail where he is charged under section 47 of Salt Act and 147 I. P. C.

Two kulkarnis or village headmen of Badgi and Gani Galagali Taluk have resigned. The movement to boycott Government officials is gaining ground.—Free Press.

PICKETTING FOREIGN CLOTH SHOPS.

—:o:—

15 Volunteers Arrested.

LAHORE, May 5.

Fifteen volunteers, 10 Muslims and 5 Hindus, were arrested this morning while they were picketing a foreign cloth shop of a Muslim inside Delhi-Gate.

They were summarily tried and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each, in default to undergo one month S. I.

There were demonstrations by a large number of people in front of the City Kotwali, while the convicted volunteers were taken away in a lorry. The crowd remained peaceful.—Free Press.

MUSLIMS DECIDE TO OFFER SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES IN KARACHI.

KARACHI, May 4.

Proscribed literature was read at a mass meeting, attended by 20,000 persons including 5,000 women. A procession of about four to five thousand women passed through various quarters of the town.

The Ladies' Week proved a great success. About 200 ladies have enrolled themselves as volunteers while the number of those who have signed Swadeshi pledges is over 2,000.

Mahomedans have also decided to plunge themselves in the Satyagraha movement.—Free Press.

SALT BAZAR AT HUBLI.

—:o:—

WOMEN GIVE ORNAMENTS.

HUBLI, May 6.

On the evening of 3rd inst. a salt bazar was opened. 30 neighbouring villages sold contraband salt they manufactured. About 100 women and 500 men sold the salt. Satyagraha volunteers controlled the crowd. After the sales a crowd 8000 marched to the meeting place opposite Taluka offices. At the meeting — Hindustani — Sevadal volunteers demonstrated lathi exercises. Women gave ornaments to the Satyagraha fund.—Free Press.

KARAD BREAKS SALT LAWS

—:o:—

Arrested Volunteers Convicted.

(From A Correspondent.)

KARAD, May 4.

On 1st inst. a big meeting was held at Karad for the celebration of the Anniversary of the birth day of Shri Shivaji Maharaj. Mr. L. B. Regundewar a Satyagrahi volunteer addressed the meeting and began to sell contraband salt. He was atonce arrested by the police then and there. The next day he was tried and sentenced to 3 months' hard labour. A meeting was held in the evening immediately. People mustered strong at the meeting and contraband salt was again sold and purchased at the meeting. Four volunteers viz., Messrs. (1) Nandalal Chaturbhuja, (2) Shamji Rajpal, (3) B. D. Nikam, (4) M. P. Lad were arrested at the meeting.

Yesterday the trial of these Satyagrahis was attended by thousands of citizens. The Satyagrahis received the sentence three months simple smilingly. A monster meeting was held in the evening to congratulate the convicted Satyagrahis.

On the 4th instant in the morning when the Five volunteers were being removed to Yeravada jail they were publicly garlanded and photographed. An unprecedented hartal was observed yesterday. Even the motor traffic was completely at a standstill. Bonfires of foreign caps also took place.

AMOD & BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent).

AMOD, May 6.

A Bhajan Mandali which has been formed goes through the principal streets of Amod turn by turn and sings inspiring "Bhajans" there asking the people to boycott foreign cloth.

Every day, nearly twenty-four residents from the whole population of Amod go through the principal streets and bye-ways of Amod in order to guard the people against the fear of thieves. These are the most critical times when people have to defend themselves.

Contraband salt is being sold here daily.

THREE DAYS' HARTAL IN JAMBUSAR.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent).

JAMBUSAR, May 5.

Sjt. Dinker Pandya, a volunteer of Mahatma's batch, has been sentenced for six months' simple imprisonment to-day.

Jambusar observes three days' complete 'hartal' on the arrest of 'Bapuji.'

Satyagraha At Mtnglore.

—:o:—

(From the Satyagraha Camp, Mangalore.)

25 have been sentenced including Sjt. Sadashivarao, President District Congress Committee.

Batches of trained volunteers are being sent to different parts. The District Collector has sent letters inviting moderates to declare themselves and to support Government. Foreign cloth boycott committee has been formed.

Our Municipal Council has passed resolutions congratulating the Congress President, the local leaders and their patriotic band on their incarceration; it emphatically condemns the police excesses in Madras and protests against the levy of salt tax which is opposed to all canons of civilised Law.

CAR OF POLICE SUPDT. WRECKED.

—:o:—

DELHI, May 6.

The motor car of Mr. Devi Dayal, Superintendent of Police, who was accompanied by the Deputy Commissioner, was wrecked by processionists this morning and Mr. Devi Dayal's hat was snatched and torn up.

A posse of policemen arrived on the scene in a motor lorry and dispersed the procession.—A.P.

CASE AGAINST GANGADHARRAO DESHPANDE.

—:o:—

BELGAUM, May 5.

The case against Gangadharrao Deshpande is fixed for hearing on the 9th May.—Free Press.

SANTHANAM GETS SIX MONTHS.

—:—

(CENSORED AND DELAYED)

VEDARANYAM, May 5.

Mr. K. Santhanam was sentenced to 6 months simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200/, and in default 6 weeks more for possessing and distributing contraband salt under section 74 of Salt Act. He was marked A class prisoner. Propaganda is going on in the districts of Andhra. In Nellore, Khaddar sales have enormously increased.

At Ramayapatnam the police charged a number of Satyagrahis when they were returning from sea with pots filled with brine.

A lady volunteer camp at Masulipatam has been opened.—F. P.

ARMY AND POLICE IN INDIA.

—:o:—

Searching Questions For Mr. Benn.

HINT FOR EXTRA POLICE FOR "RIOTOUS" AREAS

LONDON, May 6.

In Commons Mr. Benn informed Sir Alfred Knox that strength of British forces in India on April 1st was approximately 59,705 on an establishment of 59915. Mr. Clifton Browne suggested that strength formerly was 60,500 and asked if there had been reduction. Mr. Benn promised to inquire into disparity if it existed.

Lt.-Col. James asked whether Mr. Benn was satisfied that police force was adequate in numbers and the standard of recruits in training and equipment. Mr. Benn replied: "I should hesitate to commit myself in the ungualified terms suggested in respect of the police force throughout India." He pointed out that while efficiency primarily the responsibility of Provincial Governments, appropriations for force were subject to the vote of Provincial Legislatures.

Col. James asked whether use was being made of provisions in the Police Acts in respect of employment of extra police at the cost of riotous communities and disallowing the stay in the villages of persons likely to cause disturbances of peace and suggested use of latter against seditious agitators. Mr. Benn had no reason to suppose that any of the Provincial Governments was unaware of its powers.

In course of replies to-day, Mr. Benn said there were orders requiring twentyseven persons to abstain from revolutionary activities under the Bengal Criminal Law until the Act was recently repealed when these orders lapsed. His latest information was that sixtyfive had been arrested and detailed under Ordinance re-enacting the provisions.—Reuter.

"TO SATISFY TORY ENGLAND."

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, May 6.

Commenting on Mahatma Gandhi's arrest, the "Leader" says: From their own point of view, the Government of India would or should have asked themselves whether Mr. Gandhi was a greater menace to them in jail or out of it. "Our suspicion is," it adds, "that it is only to satisfy the clamour of Tory England that they have deprived the Mahatma of his liberty. If it be so, their action must be doubly condemned."

The "Pioneer" expresses the hope that the action of the Government would really prove a blessing in disguise and not rouse any further disturbances.—F. P.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

OCTOBER.

New York, May 6.

Previous Closing Rate ...	14.61
To-day's Opening Rate ...	14.67
Difference	plus 6.
Previous Closing Rate ...	14.51
difference.	—10

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, May 6.

Previous Closing Rate ...	7.66
To-day's Opening Rate ...	7.75
Difference	plus 9
To-day's Closing Rate ...	7.68
Difference	plus 2
Expectations	253

AMERICAN COTTON.

—:o:—

A Two Sided Market.

FUTURES.

October	10 Down.
July	5 Up.

NEW YORK, May 6.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 6 points. During the first hour the prices were stationary. October position was quoted at 14.67 plus .6 at the time of the close of the Liverpool market. Later prices eased off on general selling pressure on more favourable weather reports, the lowest being October 14.48 —.13. A small recovery took place at the close. Finally it closed at October 14.51 —.10.

During the course of the session it was again observed that the July option ruled strong closing 16.49 plus .5.

Liverpool for October position is expected to open on Wednesday —.8.

Mother India's Message

My heart bleeds to see you my sons and daughters buy foreign cloth and foreign goods, when millions of your brothers and sisters for want of work do not even find so much as half a meal a day.

With Swaraj on your lips and Gandhi caps on your heads you spend crores and crores to support foreign industries, when millions of your own countrymen are starving to death for want of enough food.

Night and day you cry for Independence and Purna Swaraj, but place forward orders with foreign indent houses and banks and support foreign insurance companies, when your own institutions are begging for business.

THIS IS THE WAY TO SLAVERY—NOT TO PURNA SWARAJ.

TO YOU I SAY, BE INDIANS FIRST.

Buy Indian cloth and Indian goods only.

Support Indian Industries, Banks and Insurance Companies only.

Give up everything foreign. Provide work for your own country men, and think of India FIRST in everything you buy and use.

THEN ALONE SHALL PURNA SWARAJ BE YOURS.

BANDE MATARAM.

Issued by the

Zenith Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY.

An Indian Company, Managed by Indians, for the benefit of Indians.

EVERY INDIAN MUST JOIN THE STRUGGLE.

—:o:—

Pt. Motilal On Gandhiji's Arrest

ALLAHABAD, May 6.

Pandit Motilal Nehru acting president of the Indian National Congress addressing a mass meeting held in connection with the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi said after deep deliberation, he had come to the conclusion that from to-day every individutl should try his best to participate in the struggle by carrying out every item of the National Programme. If they, he asserted, could not participate in the struggle on this occasion, they were bound to remain slaves for ever. Pandit Motilal Nehru remarked that the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi proved that Government had not the least intention of giving the country freedom. His arrest also removed the little hope of good that could be entertained by some people from the Round Table Conference.

Babu Purushotamdas Tandon moving the resolution congratulating Mahatma Gandhi on his arrest remarked the Government had not been wise in removing from the midst of the people a great power which could preserve peace and order in the country. He added the responsibility for the occurence of any incidents after Mahatma Gandhi's arrest would therefore be not on the people but on the Government.

Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, Advocate, supporting the resolution declared that Government can only arrest Gandhi and that, too, many times but they cannot arrest Gandhism which was spreading not only in India but all over the world.

Mrs. Motilal Nehru supporting the resolution said it was a very auspicious occasion when Mahatma Gandhi was arrested. She appealed to women particularly to prepare themselves forthwith to participate in the national struggle.

Maulana Shahid declared that to-day the heart of every Muslim was affected by the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya expressed apprehension that if people did not come forward to participate in the national struggle as suggested by Pandit Nehru, social boycott might be declared against those co-operating with the Government.—Free Press.

NATHIBAI THACKERSEY WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY.

—:o:—

Results Of Examinations.

Results of the Examinations held in 1930 are as under:—

DEGREE OF GRADUATE IN ARTS.

Second Class:—Bapat Usha, Dighe Vasumati.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

Second Class:—Puranik Tara, Sardeshi Minakshi, Doshi Subhadra.

Third Class:—Oka Durga, Deshpande Aparna, Karadia Gulbai, Saraiya Kumud, Mehta Bhandra.

Not Class:—Thakore Padma.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

Second Class:—Gavaskar Hira, Sathe Kashi, Vaidya Shanta.

Third Class:—Deshpande Lila, Gokhale Venu, Joshi Manu, Kanetkar Yamuna, Sapre Bindu, Randive Malati Desai Nirmal, Desai Saraladevi.

Not Class:—Oka Durga, Talwalkar Dwarka, Deshpande Aparna.

Results of the Entrance and S. S. C. Examinations in the year 1930.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

Out of 101 candidates that appeared 54 passed.

Second Class:—Bhusari Ambu, Paranjpe Kamala, Savkar Salu, Vatwe Yamuna, Desai Kusumalata, Mitra Arundhati.

Third Class:—Bhave Krishna, Bhave Vimala, Deshpande Manu, Deshpande Sushila, Dongre Krishna, Manohar Manu, Natu Chandra, Oka Banu, Parelkar Ahilya, Phatak Prabhavati, Vighne Kamal, Gokhale Indira, Khartar Gulab, Paralkar Indira, Shah Shanta, Gaitonde Gulab, Budhwarkar Kusum, Doctor Nalini, Mehta Pushpavati, Palejwala Hanifa, Pradhan Shanta, Sane Indumati C. (Baroda), Shringarpure Tara, Trivedi Rama, Desai Pramoda, Mehta Savita, Desai Rohini, Java Saraswati, Thakore Sarala, Haldankar Banu Pai, Shalini, Apte Arundhati Shroff Rama.

Not Class:—Joshi Chandra, Knale Sumati, Marathe Vimala, Shaligram Champavati, Wagle Shanta, Muranjan Sonu, Nagpurkar Nalini, Malandkar Gopika, Joshi Nirmala, Tipnis Kumudini, Shah Zaveri, Mitra Renuka, Ambegaonkar Manjula, Diwanji Vantila, Shah Vinodini.

The following students have passed S.S.C. only.

Gogte Dwarka, Gupte Chandra, Paranjpe Indumati, Parasnis Kamala, Shenolikar Kusum, Munshi Nivedita, Dave Lilavati, Shah Kanchangauri, Tarkaswala Udayaprabha, Shah-Champataxmi Trivedi, Savitri Vyas Pushpavati.

Mr. PEARS LEAVES FOR PESHAWAR.

—:o:—

BANGALORE, May 5.

Mr. S. E. Pears handed over to Major Loch, charge of the office of the Resident in Mysore this afternoon. He has been appointed Chief Commissioner, North Western Frontier Province.

He left to-night for Peshawar.—A. P.

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4⅝	,, ,,	2	12	0	,, ,,
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1	,, ,,	0	12	0	,, ,,

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WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

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What the People Say

SARDA ACT & MUSLIMS.

—:o:—

"Times Of India's" Misrepresentation.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In a leading article last Tuesday the "Times of India" started by laying the blame on "the better mind of politically active India" for the disorders in Peshawar. It claimed to have received "trustworthy advices of Friday's date in Peshawar which considerably illuminate the situation". It argued that the Sarda Act was the work of Hindu members of the Assembly and the agitators, presumably Hindus, cunningly worked upon the hostility of local Mohamedan population in N. W. F. Province to the Sarda Act to further their own ends. The article proceeded, "The country being almost wholly Mahomedan, the Sarda Act has been a ready means of producing anti-Government excitement."

These statements presume that the Hindus alone favor the Act, that all Mahomedans including those in the N. W. F. Province are hostile to it and that they can have no other grievance against the Government. Now, apart from the testimony of the Imperial Gazetteer and the fact that Mian Mahomed Shah Nawaz representing West Central Punjab warmly supported the measure, I am going to quote from the speeches delivered in the Assembly during the Sarda Bill debates by Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum representing the N. W. F. Province. The quotations will show that Sir Abdul Qaiyum not only welcomed the measure but would have liked the Government to proceed further and at one stage in the debate, I remember, he intervened to say that he would even support legislation abolishing polygamy. He said, "There are no two opinions on the point that this is a very important measure of reform to be introduced, and introduced as early as possible. ....Let this Bill, which has been undertaken, be carried through to the end successfully; but I would like to remind the Government that some of the more important reforms that should be introduced into the country must not be ignored, I would be particularly refer to untouchability; to the communal troubles that are retarting the progress of the nation in many ways; and to another measure of reform, which they should bring in as soon as possible, namely, prohibition."

"The Bill as it is, whether you raise the age to 20 or 30 or leave it to 3 or 4, will not affect us much in the North. We do not as a rule go in for these early marriages. As a matter of fact, my family or the clan to which I belong do not enter into marriage alliances before the age of 25 in the case fo men and of 20 in the case of women.... As I have said it is not very likely to affect us very much, but at the same time I should like the age to be fixed at a higher limit..... I, according to my belief and intelligence. do not consider it against the tenets of Islam."

Surely, the Sarda Act can have nothing to do with these disorders. But I suppose it is difficult for people who associate with those minor prophets, the Ali Brothers, who would produce a revised version of the Koran to realise that the peoples of N. W. F. Province should follow the freedom-loving traditions of Islam. This bunkum serves to calm the fears of that vast majority of the European community in India which, as J. D. J. points out, has just enough education to read the headlines and not intelligence enough to follow even Bori Bunder articles. But it is futile to appeal in this wise to the "better mind of politically active India." They have reason to believe, speaking generally in regard to Anglo-Indian journals, in the American simile, "He lies like a newspaper."—Yours, etc.

OMEGA.

A WARNING TO MERCHANTS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I request that you will please kindly publish this article in your esteemed paper. There exists a firm "Postal Products Co., Inc.," 41 Park Row, New York City, United States of America which manufactures fountain pens. I had placed with them an order for 21 pens in July 1929 and October 1929 sending full payment in advance and the Company have not executed my orders since now. I reported my grievance to the Consul-General and Trade Commissioner for United States of America at Bombay but had no saisfactory reply. The concern is neither sending the pens nor refunding the amount. The prestige of America is lowered by such solitary instances. Will the Trade Commissioner and Consul-General take this matter in hand and satisfy me?—Yours, etc.

RAMNIKLAL C. PARIKH.
Clerk office of the First Class Magistrate, Dohad.
District Panch Mahals.

SWADESHI UMBRELLAS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Referring to the appeal of Mr. D. S. Joshi to the merchants to get Swadeshi Umbrellas ready for the season, as we are closely connected with this business, we should like to state the following for the information of your readers.

There are in India many important factories assembling Umbrellas, some of them perhaps as large as any foreign organisations, but all of them depend upon foreign countries for the accessories as none of the component parts are made in India. To the best of our knowledge a few horn handles or bamboo sticks are made in India, whereas Ribs, Frames, Cloth, etc., are all imported.

If Umbrellas fully Swadeshi are to be manufactured large factories on commercial basis shall have to be started for preparing each of the accessories and unless some industrial magnates tackle this problem immediately, years will pass before real Swadeshi umbrellas are available.—Yours, etc.

RANGNEKAR & PALEKAR.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is very gratifying to notice the achievements of Indians in trying to boycott the use of foreign cloth in various directions: nevertheless my friends have inadvertently failed to take any precautions against the actions of any dishonest dealers.

With a view to meet such a contingency, I would suggest to the B. B. C. C. that they should group the wards of the City as they are now grouped by the Bombay Municipality and designate the work of appealing for the use of khaddar and Swadeshi cloth (out of indigenous materials) to the influential gentlemen of the respective wards and have each such ward or division again sub-divided into several sections under the control and supervision of influential men of such sections or subdivisions ,who should with the cooperation of young energetic and non-violent volunteers of the respective sub-divisions by house to houuse visitation or otherwise appealingly impress the wners and occupiers of the houses in the locality to which they belong the use of khaddar and pure Swadeshi. To my mind such a propaganda will have a marvellous effect and dissuade the dealers and manufacturers from adhering to the run with the hair and hunt with the hound policy.

Should the B. B. C. C. seem it right, the Municipal) may be approached and requested to co-operate. The Corporators are after all representatives of the public and as such it is their bounden duty to take the initiative in voicing the public mind in a cause which concerns the well being and prosperity of the City nay the whole country.—Yours truly,

K. S. LAUD,

HAT OR CAP.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—As a constant reader of your valued organ, I wish to express my sympathy with Mr. P. S. G. who is indeed a conscientious man.

It is a patent fact that "appearances are delusive". Learned men always judge a person by his intentions and not by his garments. We often come across wolves in sheep's clothing. This gives strength to the line of argument which says that dress has nothing to do with the internal feelings of a man.

In this connection I remember two Persian lines and am sending the true translation of the same.

"There is no necessity of wearing a four points Sanniyasi cap; but have the heart of Durvesh and wear a Tatari cap."

He is indeed a good man who has good intentions at heart. I may add without any fear of contradiction that purity of purpose implies no social crime.—Yours, etc.,

MAMNOONS HASAN KHAN.
Bhopal, C. I., April 30.

ALLEGED POLICE EXCESS IN KAIRA DISTRICT.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Having read and heard about police excesses in the town of Anand, I ran from Dohad to Anand on the 27th instant. I found there on enquiry that about 35 volunteers were arrested selling contraband salt after being belaboured by police sub-inspector and other policemen with lathies, They were, however, let off after about seven hours' detention.

I further learnt that the character Education Society's High School, with its students' and teachers' quarters, has been threatened with confiscation under the District Police Act. The reasons advanced for this proposed action were that the schoolboys harrassed policemen and other Government officers passing by on the public road, that they caused mill, etc., being taken for Government officers to be sprit and that the buildings were used for sheltering Satyagrahi criminals. The District Deputy Collector who conveyed this threat to the Secretary of the Society, was asked to give this in writting, but he declined to do so.

There was a salt-making demonstration from saltish earth in the open at Borsad in the evening of the 27th instant. A large crowd was looking on The police here not only broke the cordon round the open space of preparation, but wielded their lathis freely on the volunteers and the crowd of lookers-on and injured several persons.

At Dehvan in the Borsad Taluka the Police had raided a public meeting about four days ago with the help of the Thakore of that place and belaboured several volunteers whom I saw in the Borsad Municipal Hospital.

The Kaira District is carrying on its propaganda in a very non-violent manner. The Kaira people have shown wonderful forbearance and submitted themselves to the violence from police without retaliating.—Yours, etc.,

Dohad, April 29.

A. V. THAKKAR.

A FEW CENTURIES AGO WHEN EUROPEANS WORE EVE'S DRESS AND CLEANED THEIR BODIES BY RUBBING THEM WITH MUD, INDIANS WERE USING PERFECTLY MADE SOAPS AND WEARING CLOTHS OF SILK AND GOLD.

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High class toilet soaps could be made cheaply only in India, not in Europe. Toilet soaps are made either from animal fats or vegetable oils and they are both very dear in Europe. Good animal fats are used in Europe for edible purposes and ost of the fats used in soap making are obtained from the carcasses of dead animals and from slaughter house offal. For making cheap soaps for export fat is recovered even from human excreta.

It was said in the "Times of India" a few months ago that many medical men were of the opinion that cheap imported toilet articles were giving rise to skin diseases.

Many varieties of oils suitable for soapmaking are produced largely in India and are very cheap.

Godrej's Toilet Soaps Nos. 1 & 2.

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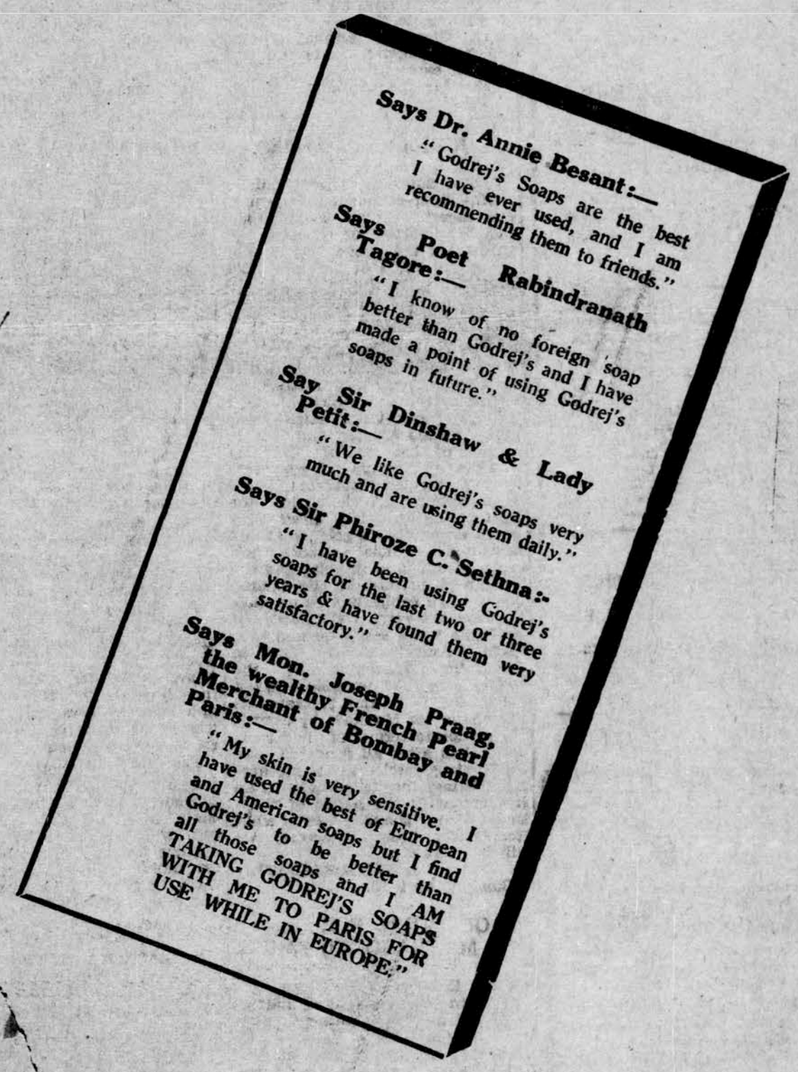
Says Dr. Annie Besant:—
"Godrej's Soaps are the best I have ever used, and I am recommending them to friends."
Says Poet Rabindranath Tagore:—
"I know of no foreign soap better than Godrej's and I have made a point of using Godrej's soaps in future."
Say Sir Dinshaw & Lady Petit:—
"We like Godrej's soaps very much and are using them daily."
Says Sir Phiroze C. Sethna:—
"I have been using Godrej's soaps for the last two or three years & have found them very satisfactory."
Says Mon. Joseph Praag, the wealthy French Pearl Merchant of Bombay and Paris:—
"My skin is very sensitive. I have used the best of European and American soaps but I find Godrej's to be better than all those soaps and I AM TAKING GODREJ'S SOAPS WITH ME TO PARIS FOR USE WHILE IN EUROPE."

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MUSSALMAN WAKFS COMMITTEE, BOMBAY.

The Questionnaire.

The following is the questionnaire of the Committee appointed to enquire into and report on the administration of the Mussalman Wakfs in Bombay:—

1. Are you a trustee or mutawalli of, or interested in, any Wakf? If so, mention the name or names of such Wakf or Wakfs, such as a mosque, a Durgah, a Musafarkhana, a cemetry, an orphanage, a sanatorium, etc.
2. Which of such Wakfs are created by deed and which orally?
3. Mention the names of the individuals or bodies who founded or created the Wakf or Wakfs and give the respective dates of the creation of such Wakf or Wakfs.
4. Do the Wakfs comprise immoveable or moveable property? Give a brief description of the property, pertaining to the respective Wakfs.
5. Mention the objects for which the respective Wakfs are created.
6. Give the address or addresses of the office or offices, if any, where the affairs of the Wakfs are managed. 6
7. Give the names and addresses of the Mutawallis of the Wakfs.
8. Give the name, address, and profession of the Managing Mutawalli, if any, of each of the Wakfs.
9. Are any of the Wakfs registered, and if so, under which provision of law?
10. Is any scheme sanctioned by a Court of Law for the management of any of the Wakfs? If so, when? Also state the principal terms of such scheme or schemes.
11. Give the respective original values of the Wakfs and of the additions, if any, made to them from time to time.
12. Give the annual income of the respective Wakfs and their annual expenditure.
13. Are the accounts of the Wakf audited periodically? If so, when and whether by certified accountants? Give the name and address of the accountant who audited last accounts.
14. Are the accounts of the Wakf published, and if so, in what manner?
15. In whose custody is the income of the Wakf kept.
16. What are the annual savings of the respective Wakfs.
17. How do you propose to utilize the saving?
18. Do you desire that the savings of the Wakf be utilized for objects other than those for which the Wakf is created? If so, what objects are in your opinion more deserving of support?
19. Are you aware of any Wakf which has not been registered under the Mussalman Wakf Act or for which a scheme has not been sanctioned by a Court of Law? If so, mention their names.
20. Do you suggest any more speedy and less expensive procedure for objects mentioned in section 92 of the Civil Procedure Code, than a regular suit under the said section?
21. Do you suggest any amendments or additions to the Mussalman Wakf Act of 1923, so as to ensure better and more efficient management of Wakfs?
22. Are you in favour of the retention of section 13 of the said Act, empowering the Local Government to exempt any Wakfs from the operation of the Act? If not, state reasons.
23. Have you any other suggestions to make for better administration or more efficient supervision of the Wakf?
24. Do you think any further requirements as regards accounts to be rendered by Mutawalis desirable?
25. Have you any grievance against any Wakf? If so, state the same.

JUDICIAL VAGARIES.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your comment on the judicial vagaries of the First Class City Magistrate of Bandra as thickening the public impression about the abuse of law and the prostitution of the true conception of making the punishment fit the offence carries a consensus of enlightened public opinion behind it. The latest judgment of the learned Magistrate, though rich in its variety, has been further enriched by the obiter dictum that "A sort of mania has seized the minds of the accused and other persons of their way of thinking and that this mania will evaporate by their serving moderate terms of imprisonment". Viewed in the light of the foregoing observation worth its weight in gold, what you have called judicial vagaries are really blessings in disguise and the Bandra Magistrate, Mr. Fernandes, ought to be congratulated on having revealed varying standards of moderate penal servitude and thus given the much-desired fillip to the Nation's invoking of the strongest dose of repression. So Mr. Fernandes, in seeking to evaporate the mania (or Manna?) by awarding moderate terms of imprisonment, has after all rendered an unconscious service to his motherland, being, inspite of himself, an instrument in the hands of "Destiny which shapeth our ends, Rough-hew them how-so'er we will."—Yours etc.,

J. K. BACHASPATI.

Bombay, April 25.

A QUESTION FOR MR. MAHOMED YAKUB.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In his presidential address delivered at the Palestine Conference Mr. Mahomed Yakub has said nothing that is original. It is full of commonplaces of modern history well-known to any ordinary student of politics.

Mr. Yakub has repeated the old story of "broken pledges" and "militant Zionism" and his demands are excellent on paper. Unfortunately it has become a fashion with Muslim leaders "to formulate demands" and to rest content with them. While Hindu leaders are asserting their moral and spiritual superiority by going to jails as a practical proof of their sincerity. Moslems like Mr. Yakub are doing nothing beyond "talking" and insulting Nationlists like Maulanas Zafar Ali Khan and Abul Kalam Azad, Professor Abdul Bari, Dr. Kitchlew and Dr. Ansari whose loyalty to Islam has been proved more often than that of Mr. Yakub.

The Dy. President of the Legislature Assembly has always opposed the Sarda Act. Will he do something more than merely discuss and oppose a measure? Will he break this Act and court arrest and detention in the jail even for a day? Let him remember that those who are not masters in their own houses are hardly fit to help others in foreign lands.—Yours, etc.

M. I. BAIG.
Advocate.

Poona, April 24.

WORK FOR ALI BROTHERS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Do the Ali Brothers stand for Islm? Mahomed Ali suggests in the "Chronicle" 'To boycott interest taking Banyas and picket their money-lending Pedhis"

These two brothers have been saying for a long time that they stand for Islam and India. That they do not stand for India is obvious. If they really stand for Islam they have some splendid work ahead of them. After they have succeeded in preventing many Bombay Muslims from breaking an important commandment of the Quran. "To drink is strictly forbidden," they can go to other parts of India and inculcate true Islamic religion.

The brother, who is in need of physical exercise. should go to preach Quran to the Pathan money-lender.

Can these usurious money-lenders, Pathans be called true Mahomedans? A real Pathan would work as a dock-labourer, Chokidar, a servant and in any capacity of honest work and earn small wages, rather than lend money and live on the interest or become a rich man.

Let these two brothers tell the public what they have done to prevent these acts directly against their religious code and acts strictly forbidden in the Quran.

What will the Ali brothers prefer "Round Table Conference" or work for Islam? I can guess, so can others.—Yours, etc.,

LEDOLI.

ZAREENA PICTURES.

Mr. K. B. Irani's new concern "Zareena Pictures" is perhaps the first and only Film-Concern in India which can boast of experienced technicians and cultured stars of good social status and decent families. Their premier production "Arabian Night", a costume play, is being filmed under the expert direction of Mr. B. P. Misra B. A. with Miss Indra Devi a charming young actress who is possessed of the typical Arab beauty; Mr. Prithviraj B. A., of the "Cinema Girl" fame; Dewan Sharar B. A., and Mr. Jagdish Sethi B. A. and the famous comedian Mr. Boman Shroff.

After a few days' location work in Ahmedabad (Gujrat), the picture will be released in Bombay some time this month. This spectacular film is full of gorgeous scenes and settings, duels and dances, thrills and stunts, valour and romance, and the side-splitting frolics of an imbecile Sultan.

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THE MENACE TO PRESS.

—:o:—

Drastic Provision Of Press Ordinance.

The "Hindu" writes:—

The Gazette Extraordinary publishing the text of the Press Ordinance is available in Madras only to-day and we publish the full text of it elsewhere. It will be seen that in form it more or less copies the language of the old Press Act, but that in substance it has added more terrors to the Press in this country. We referred the other day to the inclusion of writings encouraging civil disobedience, non-payment of taxes or rents, or resignations of public servants within the category of the purposes for which the press or paper is used. But there are other rigours added in the present Ordinance of which the demand of security operating immediately to stop the publication of the paper on pain of forfeiture of the press and other material concerned is the most important. The injustice of this provision is only matched by its absurdity and inconsistency. Section 4 relating to keepers of presses and the corresponding sections relating to publishers provides by sub-section 2 that after the expiry of ten days from the date of issue of a notice demanding security, the declaration made in respect of such press shall be deemed to be annulled. In other words, it gives to the press concerned a period of ten days within which to pay the security and carry on and this has been copied from the earlier Press Act which intended to give a period of ten days in a forfeiture case and usually a longer period in a first security case. The provisions of Section 23, however, absolutely nullify the provision under sub-section 2 of clause 4, and it is impossible to reconcile the two on any intelligible or coherent basis. The Chief Commissioner of Delhi notified the newspapers there that they could not proceed to print or publish their next issue in any manner until the deposit had been made within twelve hours. It is not merely the newspaper press, but every kind of printing business in the country that is placed at the mercy of the executive by this Ordinance. The extent of injury to a great and growing industry connected with the business of printing and publicity weighs as nothing in the present dictatorial temper of the authorities.

SUBVERSIVE PRESS LIBERTY.

—:o:—

Calcutta Journalists' Resolution

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" of Friday's date contains the following:—

In view of the resolutions passed at a joint conference of the Indian journalists and newspapers proprietors, the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" suspends for the present its publication from this afternoon.

At the above conference held in the Albert Institute on 1st May under the presidency of Sj. Ramananda Chatterji Editor, "Modern Review" and "Prabasi" the following resolutions were adopted: —

(1) "That this meeting places on record its deliberate opinion that the Press Ordinance is subversive of what little liberty is enjoyed by the Press in India and emphatically condemns it.

(2) "That this meeting calls upon the Indian public to boycott the papers that have supported the Press Ordinance and in this connection invites the attention of the public to the support given to the Ordinance by some Calcutta papers. That this meeting calls upon the Indian advertisers to withdraw their advertisements from these papers and not to patronise these papers by giving advertisements.

(3) "That this meeting approves the action of those papers who have suspended publication rather than depositing security under the Press Ordinance.

(4) "That this meeting calls upon all Indian newspapers in all parts of Bengal to suspend publication until the Press Ordinance is withdrawn or until a meeting of Journalists, all over Inda, (which should be held within a fortnight at the latest at Allahabad) decide other wise.

(5) "That this meeting supports the suggestion of Mr. Brelvi (of "Bombay Chronicle"), Secretary of the All-India Journalists' Association, that steps should be taken to convene a meeting of journalists including the proprietors of newspapers all over India and suggests that this meeting should be held at Allahabad within a fortnight at the latest and that a telegram to this effect be sent over the signature of the President to Mr. Brelvi, and that in order to make these resolutions effective the public be requested to boycott all newspapers who do not suspend their publication forthwith.

(6) "That a committee be appointed to take steps to make these resolutions effective. The committee to consist of the following nine gentlemen: Sj. Mrinal Kanti Bose ("Amrita Bazar Patrika") Mr. Sarat Ch. Bose (Managing Director, "Liberty") Mr. Dhiren Sen Gupta ("Advance"), Mr. Makhan Lal Sen ("Ananda Bazar Patrika") Mr. Mohit K. Maitra (Editor, "Liberty"), Mr. Muzibor Rahaman (Editor, "Mussalman"), Mr. Khairul Aman Khan ("Mahomadi"), Pt. Ambica Prasad Bajpaye (Swatantra) and Mr. Mulchand Agarwalla (Biswamitra) and that Mr. Mohit Kumar Maitra be appointed Secretary of this Committee.

RALLYING MUSLIMS AND MODERATES.

—:o:—

Punjab Muslim Paper's View.

The "Muslim Outlook" of Lahore writes:—

This is an unprecedented crisis in the history of Indian journalism, and Lord Irwin could not have brought about such a crisis, if he had not made up his mind to be ruthless in his dealings with the 'agitators." But whether the Government is showing in its communications with the local Governments, any anxiety to retain the confidence of the Muslims, or for the matter of that, the confidence of the Moderates is extremely doubtful. Judging from the actual deeds of the Government, it seems more anxious to drive the Muslims and the Moderates into the arms of the Congress than to keep them away from it. The recent happenings at Peshawar, the capital of a province which has the misfortune of being under the Central Government's direct control are not calculated exactly to inspire the Muslim community with anti-Congress feelings. By its continued and studied indifference to the political aspirations of the Pathans the Government of India had already made the task of the Congress agitators easy in the Frontier Province. The final consummation of this protracted policy of baiting the Pathans came from that Government's officers during the last week, when scores of Pathans were shot down out of hand in a "melee" that could have well been avoided by a little display of tact on the part of the officials concerned.

While the Central Government is said to be consulting the local Governments regarding the best means of retaining the sympathy of the Muslim community in the present three-cornered fight, the Muslim Province on the North Western Frontier of India is going over to the Congress camp. The sympathies of the entire Muslim community in India are bound to go with them and the Government will not find it easy to arrest this tendency. A clear and definite indication that the Government is prepared and willing to recognise the legitimate rights of the Muslims in the Frontier Province as well as in other parts of India can alone counteract the evil effects of the policy hitherto pursued by the Government towards them. An early pronouncement by the Viceroy on behalf of the British Government with reference to the Indian political situation has become an unavoidable necessity from many points of view. Such a pronouncement will alone give necessary encouragement to the Moderates to co-operate with the Government in the Round Table Conference, and such a pronouncement alone will ease and clarify the situation so far as the Muslims are concerned. The delay in the publication of the Simon Commission's report is making its own contribution to the complication of the present situation. That report ought to have been before the public by this time, and should have been implemented by an authoritative pronouncement on behalf of the British Government. If the Government is really anxious to retain the confidence or sympathy of any part in India, it must now place its cards on the table. No other method will now be of any avail.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS. AND SPEECH.

(Continued from page 6)

ent opinions on all speculative subjects." On that stubborn fact the modern State (like the Mediaeval Church) had broken its teeth in vain.

GREATEST POSSIBLE LATITUDE.

The indirect consequences of this stupendous victory in 1695 in England of the individual conscience, were far-reaching and manifold. But this evil of "censorship and licensing" existed to nearly the middle of last century and a great check was placed on any political comment by "prosecution for seditious Libel." This was practically all swept away at long last by Lord Campbell's "Libel Act" of 1843 which allowed a defendant indicted for criminal libel to urge as a sufficient defence that the libel was "true and published for the benefit of the public." But even now, however, newspapers, etc., must not publish libels on individuals (subject to the above defence) or matters which are obscene or mostly blasphemous. But where England differs from almost all other countries is that, all persons are allowed the greatest possible latitude in discussing affairs of public interest, such as the conduct of the Government of the day.

PITT'S BLUNDER.

In England, in the first years of the French wars there were constant prosecutions of editors and all "speculative persons" of a propagandist disposition who had ventured to argue for parliamentary reform. Respectable persons like Thelwall the lecturer, and Horne Tooke the philologist were tried on a "Capital Charge" of "High Treason," in the year 1794, for their writings in the press. But the good genius of England came to her rescue in her characteristic institution, the "Jury System." Pitt had outraged the English sense of fair play. The Government was reminded by the eloquence of men like Erskine that "the methods of Robespiere were not wanted in England." We are told that "this timely check saved England from a reign of terror, and perhaps ultimately from a retributive revolution." (Trevelyan). In the early years of the 19th century, Pitt not only suspended the Habeas Corpus Act, but imposed a tax of four pence a copy on all periodical publications. This had the result of putting not only "Radical" or "Liberal" propaganda, but knowledge of all sorts as far as possible out of the reach of the poor. Indeed, till the year 1836 five pence was the minimum price for a newspaper worth a penny. So had the wisdom of Parliament decreed.

NAPOLEON AND THE PRESS.

If we turn to France, we note that in the years 1789-93 she simmered with new thoughts and heaved with political and social experiments. The decade of the Napoleonic supremacy saw her thought cowed, her multiform energies embodied in a constitution, decrees, codes and military enterprises, emanating from the will of one man. No "great writter will ever write to order," Thus the France of Napoleon was adorned by no literary productions of merit except those of Chateaubriand and Madame de Stael whom he drove to exile because of their writings. Thought was completely stifled, with the result that the energies of Frenchmen expressed themselves in military exploits. We may note how completely the Emperor suppressed the Press of France: In 1810 he subjects the whole of the French Press to the strictest censorship and supervision. In order to keep all printing under control, he limited the total number of printers in Paris to sixty, who were required to take an oath of obedience and good conduct. Finally in 1811, the last newspaper in Paris was "absorbed" by the Government and from that time onward, till his abdication the French Press ceased to exist.

THE HISTORIAN'S VERDICT.

We are not surprised then to read the following outburst by Chateaubriand. "The Muse has often depicted crimes, but in the language of the poet there is something so fine that even crimes are embellished by it. Only the historian can describe them without weakening their horror. When admidst abject silence no sound is heard but the chain of the slave, and the voice of the informer; when all tremble before the tyrant and it is as dangerous to meet with his favour, as to merit disgrace, then appears the historian, charged with the vengeance of the peoples. In vain does Nero prosper for Tacitos is already born in the Empire." When Napoleon read this daring passage, no wonder he exclaimed: "Does Chateaubriand think me a fool, who does not understand him? I will have him sabred on the steps of the Tuilleries."

To sum up then: we come back to where we started. We suppose Governments must suppress some publications in the 'public interest' when it is 'demonstrable' that "Liberty" has been allowed to degenerate into "License," but infinite care should be taken before action is taken that such a "degeneration" has in point of fact taken place, beyond all 'reasonable doubt,' as otherwise the historian,'—as all history gives assurance—will "appear" charged with "the vengeance of the peoples. It is here where lies the great danger.

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BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1930.

JUPITER
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J 4

BRITISH SOLDIERS OCCUPY CONGRESS OFFICE IN PESHAWAR.

—:o:—

Round-Up Of Congress And Nau Jauvan Sabha Leaders Continues.

NO TRAFFIC WITHOUT POLICE PERMIT.

Alleged Charge Of Open Rebellion.

CENSORED.
PESHAWAR CITY, May 5. 3/20 P.M.
Received BOMBAY, May 6. 2P.M.

By daybreak yesterday people were surprised to find the city surounded by military with numerous pickets at all strategic points and exists from narrow lanes to main bazars. At first much sensation prevailed. People looked terrified but soon it transpired that all these arrangements were in connection with the arrest of Congress and Naujawan Bharat leaders. The whole day police were to be seen busy making arrests which had not ceased till eleven this morning. Almost all leading workers of Congress and Naujawan Bharat Sabha have been arrested and removed to Fort.

Offices of Congress and Naujawan Bharat Sabha were raided by police with the help of military and volunteer uniforms and registers were seized. All traffic in the City was suspended. Banks and shops remained closed. No person was allowed to pass without a permit. The exact number of arrests made is not known. Traffic opened temporarily at eleven this morning. Shops are gradually opening. At the time of wiring the Congress office is occupied by British soldiers and Naujawan Bharat Sabha by the Indian police. Before commencement of the arrests vernacular copies of the following proclamation issued by Chief Commissioner were distributed among people:—

PROCLAMATION.

"Government on all past occasions have been treating you all judiciously and reasonably and even now, excepting those who have involved themselves in crimes, has no intentions of punishing others. Congress Committees and Naujawan Bharat Sabhas committed crimes by inciting people and preparing them for sedition, and thereby disturbed the peace of the city and jeopardised the safety of your life and property which Government have been defending since many years. The Congress Committee in its bulletins admitted having entered into communication with Haji of Turangzai (an anti-British Mullah of Mohmand territory) who threatened to attack the district with tribal lashkar. Their attempt to spread disaffection among tribes falls within the definition of the crimes to wage war against His Majesty for which law prescribes heavy punishments. Therefore the Congress Committees and Naujawan Bharat Sabha have been declared unlawful assemblies, and inquiry into charges against them will be effected and leaders will be arrested. Loyal and orderly persons will not be molested. No volunteer will be allowed in streets in uniforms which they should discard, leaving sticks and other weapons at home."—A. P.

20 Killed: 60 Injured.

FRONTIERMEN'S "REVOLUTIONARY" PLANS.

SIMLA, May 5.

An important communique has been issued by the Government of India to place before the public full facts as reported to them about the Peshawar events in view of persistent and deliberate attempts gravely to misrepresent these events. These facts are published without prejudice to the full inquiry which will shortly be held. The communique states that for several months past, the Congress Committees and the Naujawan Bharat Sabhas have been attempting to produce unrest in the Province and though the Congress Party in the Assembly were among the most enthusiastic supporters of the Sarda Act, the Congress workers in the Frontier had done their utmost to misrepresent this Act and hold it up as an oppressive law passed by the Government. In order to protect the people from the consequence of such agitation, the local Government had decided to arrest the leaders.

THE FIRST SHOT.

The communique, after describing fully the attitude of the crowd, declares that the Deputy Commissioner in his desire to avoid the necessity of firing had risked his life in endeavouring to persuade a hostile and excited mob to disperse. The first shot was fired from a revolver by a member of the crew of an armoured car purely in self-defence, when he was made the victim of a murderous attack. Orders for firing by an armoured car was given only after a British soldier had been killed another: armoured car had been set on fire and the crew were being attacked. The death roll among rioters is believed to be about 20 and in addition 20 wounded received medical treatment. The probable number of wounded is 60.

A DENIAL.

Neither the Government of India nor the Local Government has made any attempt to conceal the number of casualties and the above statement represents the best estimate they are able to form on the information available. There is no truth in the malicious report that a large number of rioters were deliberately shot down in cold blood.

Subsequent to the event of 23rd, no firing has taken place at Peshawar. Members of the Congress and the Naujawan Bharat Sabha organisations have, however, carried on active revolutionary propaganda in the city and in the villages of Peshawar district and have made attempts to influence some of the Transborder Tribes against the British Government. A feature of their campaign is believed to have been the propagation of Communist doctrines and the display of Communist standards and symbols. Deliberate attempts to arouse feelings against the Government on account of the Sarda Act have continued and resort has been made to the most unscrupulous methods in this connection.

HAJI'S ALLEGED PLANS.

On 29th April and subsequent days, the Peshawar Congress Committee issued posters and bulletins stating that they were in correspondence with the Haji of Turangzai who on their invitation was raising a lashkar with the intention of entering Peshawar district. The Haji has advanced with a small force towards the border of Peshawar District and he has been attempting to persuade various tribes to join him. His overtures, however have met with no response. It is thus apparent that the Congress and the Naujawan Bharat Sabha organisations have been engaged in fomenting open rebellion against the Government, and the Local Government with the full approval of the Government of India, has declared them to be unlawful associations under the provisions of Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908.

RULE OF THE MILITARY.

The communique after describing the search of headquarters of these two Associations and the arrests of seven leading agitators and ten persons of notoriously bad character says that the military are acting solely in support of the civil authorities who remain in charge of the situation. But the presence of troops enable the police to carry out their functions, which for some days they had been unable fully to perform. As soon as civil authorities no longer require military support, troops will be withdrawn from the city. The Congress and the Naujawan Bharat Sabha organisations have shown in their anxiety to injure the Government, a complete disregard of the dangers to the rest of India arising from their vain and criminal attempts to stir up trouble on the frontier and to involve Muhammadans in a movement opposed to their true interests.

The Local Government, with the full support of the Government of India are taking necessary measures to prevent the intrigues of these evil doers endangering peace of the Province and the Government are confident, that with the collapse of this revolutionary conspiracy, the friendly relations between them and the people will continue unimpaired.—A. P.

WERE CARS DRIVEN OVER INDIANS ?

Mr. Brockway's Question About Peshawar.

LONDON, May 5.

In the House of Commons to-day Commander Kenworthy asked: "Is Mr. Benn satisfied that the truth about events in India has not been kept from the British public".

Mr. Benn: "Certainly. Questions are being asked and answered in this House."

Commander Kenworthy. "Yes but Mr. Benn himself answers saying that he had seen it in newspapers. Does he not think it unfortunate that an impression should get out that we are not getting the truth from India?"

Mr. Benn: "If that impression exists, Commander Kenworthy will help to correct it."

When Sir Frederick Hall requested information regarding Peshawar rioting, Mr. Benn referred to his reply given on 29th April.

Earl Winterton suggested the desirability of the publication of a full and precise account. Mr. Benn said that the Government had already issued a communique which would be supplemented as soon as possible.

SERIOUS ALLEGATION.

Mr. Brockway asked Mr. Benn to make a statement on the allegation that armoured cars were driven over Indians lying in street.

Mr. Benn said, "I saw the statement in the press but I have no such information."

Sir Frederick Hall asked whether the statement that armoured car was set on fire and that its two occupants were burned was untrue.

Mr. Benn said, "The communique issued on this matter would be supplemented as soon as circumstances permit. Beyond that I can say really nothing."—Reuter.

PROSECUTIONS OF BOMBAY MUSLIM JOURNALISTS.

—:o:—

Accused Not Allowed To Be Garlanded.

ALI BAHADUR KHAN'S ARREST AFTER RELEASE.

Mr. Abdul Hamid, Editor of the "Hilal," a local Urdu Daily, who was arrested on Saturday last under section 124A and 153A and Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, proprietor of the "Hilal" who was undergoing a sentence of one month along with Mr. Nariman and was arrested immediately after his release on Tuesday morning under section 124A were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Walker appeared for the prosecution, while both the accused were defended by Mr. J. B. Patel.

Mr. Abdul Hameed is charged under section 124A and 153A I.P.C. as the editor, printer and publisher of the "Hilal" for three articles appearing in the "Hilal" on the 6th, 20th and 26th of March under the captions "Congress and Hindu-Muslim Settlement," "New Phase of Mahatma Gandhi," and "Triumph of Truth over falsehood" respectively. Mr. Ali Bahadur is charged under section 124A I. P. C. in respect of the last article appearing in a special issue of the "Hilal" on the 26th under his name. He is also charged under the same section for a speech he delivered in Madanpura on the 16th of February in a meeting held to congratulate Mr. Mohamed Siddiq, editor of the "Payame Mazdur" who was convicted and sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment.

PLEA FOR ADJOURNMENT.

As soon as the case was taken up Mr. Patel, the defence counsel, applied for an adjournment of the case till 2-0 p.m., as he wanted to consult the accused, but the Court did not agree to it, as there was no other work before the Court, Mr. Patel was however, assured that he would be given an opportunity to consult the accused after the Court had recorded the evidence for the prosecution.

The case against Mr. Abdul Hameed was taken up first and the Government prosecutor read the English translations of the three objectionable articles that appeared in the "Hilal."

The first witness for the prosecution was Ahmed Khan Chaudhri, C.I.D. Inspector. He produced the copies of the "Hilal" and translations of all the articles made by the Oriental Translator.

ALLEGED SEDITIOUS POEM.

After the evidence of the first witness, Mr. Walker placed some more issues of the "Hilal" in one of which a poem was reproduced from the "Medina" a bi-weekly from Bijnore. It was for this poem that the editor of "Medina" was charged under section 124A. and convicted. In several other issues of the "Hilal" several articles appeared in the name of Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan on "Picric Acid" and "How to manufacture bombs." These were produced to show the intention of the accused.

The third witness Mr. Ziauddin Ahmed Barni, of the Oriental Translator's Office deposed to having translated some of the articles and affirmed that the translations were correct. Mr. M. U. Sayed of the same office also deposed that he had translated some of the articles and the translations were correct.

TRIUMPH OF TRUTH.

After finishing the evidence in the first case, the case against, Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan was taken up. Ahmed Khan Chaudhri C. I. D. Inspector said that he had arrested the accused that morning. The article in the "Hilal" of the 26th March under the caption "Triumph of Truth over Falsehood" appeared in his name.

After this the third case against Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan for delivering a seditious speech in Madanpura on the 16th of February was taken up. The complainant in this case Ahmed Khan Chaudhri C.I.D. Inspector deposed that he had attended the meeting with his short-hand reporter and taken down notes in long hand. He had prepared a report of the speech immediately after the meeting.

SHORT-HAND REPORTER'S EVIDENCE.

Abrar Ahmed, the Urdu Shrothand reporter attached to the special branch of Bombay Police corroborated the evidence of the first witness when he was asked what were his qualifications he said he had studied upto Matric and learnt his short-hand in the Reids Christian College at Lucknow. He had a speed of 150 words.

Mr. Patel:—150 words per minute or per hour or per day?

Witness:—Per minute (laughter.)

After the prosecution evidence in all the cases was completed the charges were explained to both the accused to which they pleaded not guilty and said that they would give their written statements.

Mr. Patel reserved the cross-examination of some of the witnesses. The case, was postponed to next Tuesday the 13th of March.

Some of the friends of the accused, who were present in the Court room wanted to garland them but they were not allowed to do so.

BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN TELLS.

—:o:—

Mr. Benn Asked To Suppress It.

"YOU ARE A BRITISH MINISTER," SAYS AN M. P.

LONDON, May 5.

Referring to Peshawar in the House of Commons, Mr. Benn said: "My information is that the authorities have complete control over the situation."

Rt. Hon'ble Mr. D. H. Hacking asked for information regarding the boycott of Lancashire goods.

Mr. Benn replied that he had just heard from the Government of India that efforts to boycott British and foreign goods had hitherto been mainly concentrated on cloth. They had increased in intensity during the last ten days.

Mr. Hacking suggested action to stop the boycott.

Mr. Benn said that if law was broken, action would no doubt be taken.

Mr. Hacking suggested steps to make the situation easier.

Mr. J. E. Mills expressed the opinion that boycott was bound to arise from the state of unrest.

Dr. A. Vernon Davies urged Mr. Benn to bear in mind that he was a British Cabinet Minister with certain duties towards the people of Britain. No replies were given.—Reuter.

LONDON OPINION ON MAHATMA'S ARREST.

—:o:—

"Evening New's" Fears.

LONDON, May 5.

Mahatma Gandhi's arrest was known in London early this morning. The details which were splashed by evening newspapers were eagerly read by the Indian community, though the effect was somewhat discounted as the arrest had been expected for some days.

The "Star", approving of the Government's restraint expresses the opinion that the Gandhi now arrested is not the Gandhi they would have arrested two months ago. "He is now a man whose several methods of arousing India have failed in various degrees."

On the other hand, the "Evening News" under the heading "Better late than never" considers that the Viceroy may well ask himself what benefit the decision not to arrest the Mahatma before has brought to the Government of India. It thinks that the restoration of law and order in those parts of India where disaffection has taken root will not be easy and that the creation of an atmosphere for the discussion of the Simon Report with Indians themselves will probably be impossible. Reuter.

ANGLO-CHINESE CONVENTION.

—:o:—

British Interests Safeguarded.

LONDON, May 5

In the House of Commons, at question time, Mr. Henderson announced that the Chinese and British representatives at Nanking had signed the Convention on April 18 restoring Chinese sovereignty over Weihaiwei as from October.

The territory would be maintained as an international area unless the Chinese Government decided to use it exclusively as a naval base. The interests of the British holders of titledeeds had been fully safeguarded.—Reuter.

MAHATMA'S SECOND LETTER TO VICEROY.

Indictment Of "Official Lawlessness" Against Satyagrahis.

(Continued from page 1.)

issued from the Collectors Offices in Gujarat:—

(1) Adults use five pounds of salt per year. Therefore they pay three annas per year as tax. If Government removed the monopoly, people will have to pay higher prices and in addition, make good to Government the loss sustained by the removal of the monopoly. The salt you take from the seashore is not eatable. Therefore, Government destroys it.

(2) Mahatma Gandhi says Government has destroyed hand spinning in this country, whereas everybody knows this is not true. because throughout the country there is not a village where hand spinning of cotton is not going on. Moreover in every province cotton spinners are shown superior methods and are provided with better instruments at less price, and are thus helped by Government.

(3) Out of every five rupees of debt that Government has incurred, rupees four has been beneficially spent.

"ALL STATEMENTS DEMONSTRABLY FALSE."

I have taken these three sets of statements from three different leaflets. I wanted to suggest that every one of these statements is demonstrably false. The daily consumption of salt by an adult is three times the amount stated, and, therefore, the poll-tax that the Salt Tax undoubtedly is, is at least nine annas per head per year and this tax is levied from man, woman, child and domestic cattle, irrespective of age and health. It is wicked falsehood to say that every village has a spinning wheel and that the spinning movement is in any shape or form encouraged or supported by Government. Financiers can better dispose of the falsehood that four out of every five rupees of public debt is used for the benefit of the people. But these falsehoods are mere samples of what people know is going on in every-day contact with Government.

PICKETS ASSAULTED BY LIQUOR DEALERS.

Now for instances of official inactivities, liquor dealers have assaulted pickets admitted by officials to have been peaceful and sold liquor in contravention of regulations. Officials have taken no notice either of the assaults or of illegal sales of liquor. As to the assaults though they are known to everybody, they may take refuge under the plea that they have received no complaints.

"A VEILED FORM OF MARTIAL LAW."

And now you have sprung upon the country the Press Ordinance surpassing any hitherto known in India. You have found a short-cut through laws, delay in the matter of the trial of Bhagat Singh and others by doing away with the ordinary procedure. Is it any wonder if I call these officia activities and inactivities a veiled form of martial law. Yet this is only the fifth week of the struggle.

"LEONINE PAW OF AUTHORITY."

Before then the reign of terrorism that has just begun overwhelms India, I feel I must take a bolder step and if possible divert your wrath in a cleaner, if more drastic, channel. You may not know the things that I have described. You may not even now believe in them. I can but invite your serious attention to them. Anyway I feel that it would be cowardly on my part not to invite you to disclose to the full the leonine paws of authority so that people who are suffering tortures and destruction of their property may not feel that I, who had perhaps been the chief party in inspiring them to action that has brought to right light the Government in its true colours, had left any stone unturned to work the Satyagraha programme as fully as it was possible under the given circumstances. For according to the science of Satyagraha, the greater the repression and lawlessness on the part of authorities, the greater should be the suffering courted by the victims.

SUCCESS THROUGH SUFFERING.

Success is the result of suffering of the extremist character, voluntarily undergone. I know the dangers attendant upon the method adopted by me. But the country is not likely to mistake my meaning. I say what I mean and think, and I have been saying for the last fifteen years in India, and outside for twenty years more, and repeat now that the only way to conquer violence is through non-violence, pure and undefiled. I have said also that every violent act, word and even thought interferes with the progress of non-violent action. If in spite of such repeated warnings, people will resort to violence, I must disown responsibility save such as inevitably attaches to a human being for the acts of every other human being. But the question of responsibility apart, I dare not postpone action on any cause whatsoever, if non-violence is a force the seers of the world have claimed it to be, and if I am not to belie my own extensive experience of its working, but I would fain avoid a further step.

APPEAL TO REMOVE SALT TAX.

I would therefore ask you to remove the tax which so many of your illustrious countrymen have condemned in unmeasured terms; and which, as you could not have failed to observe, has evoked universal protest and resentment expressed in Civil Disobedience. You may condemn Civil Disobedience as much as you like. Will you prefer violent revolt to Civil Disobedience? If you say, as you have said, that Civil Disobedience must end in violence, history will pronounce the verdict that the British Government, not bearing, because not understanding non-violence, goaded human nature to violence which it could understand and deal with. But in spite of goading, I shall hope God will give the people of India wisdom and strength to withstand every temptation and provocation to violence. If, therefore, you cannot see your way to remove the Salt Act and remove the prohibition of private salt-making. I must reluctantly commence the march adumbrated in the opening paragraph of my letter.

I am,
Your sincere friend,
(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

His Excellency the Viceroy of India.
SIMLA.

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